THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

BISMARCK AND THE POLES.

Mr. Winans' Orange Wreath.

His Defense of his Treachery.

Breach of Promise Suit.

$3800 for a Bleeding Heart.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

BISMARCK AT HOME.

Furious Speech Against the Polish Members in the German Reichstag—He Tells Them Poland is no Nation, and the Poles may Thank their Stars they are Cared for by Prussia.

From the German Correspondent of April 5.

Though the draft of the German Constitution which has been submitted to the Reichstag differs from that which was accepted a few years ago by Northern Germany only in a change of terms, "German" being substituted for "North German," and so on, the introduction of the measure has given rise to long and warm debates. The very title led to a discussion, as the party of Progress proposed to alter the words "Federal territory" (*Bundesgebiet*) into "Imperial territory" (*Reichsgebiet*). After Prince Bismarck declared that the Bundesrath attributed no political importance to the expression, which had been adopted for reasons of style alone, the motion was negatived. The Poles then moved an amendment to article 1 for the purpose of excluding the Polish districts from the federal territory. This gave rise to a warm discussion, which was opened by Prince Bismarck, who replied to the arguments of Von Zolowski, the mover of the amendment, as follows:—

This is not the first time our attention has been occupied by a discussion of the fundamental question which the gentleman who has just spoken has raised. I may, therefore, confine myself to making a short reply, and refer to the stenographic reports of former sittings of the Reichstag and of the Prussian Landtag for a proof of the errors contained in the motion before you, and in the words of the gentleman who has just spoken. It will be enough for me to point out the various errors one by one, and to refer to former arguments in support of my views. I deny that the gentlemen who propose this motion have a right to apply the words of the speech from the throne as they do. Reference is there made to other nations and States, whose independence is to be respected. The gentlemen belong to no other nation and to no other State than that of the Prussians, of which I too am a member, and they cannot include Posen and West Prussia, which have long been portions of the Kingdom of Prussia, in the other States and nations spoken of in the speech from the throne.

This is one of those fictions which dim the sight and confuse the judgment. Again, I deny that these gentlemen have a right to speak in the name of the inhabitants of any district of Prussia, whatever the language of those inhabitants may be. I will not remind you that legally you here represent only the whole of the nation, and not any separate district, and that you can have no special mandate. I will only recall to your minds, what on a former occasion I more carefully proved, that those who elected you do not approve of the declarations you make in their name. The fact is so notorious that I consider it unnessary to offer any proof of it. Your countrymen have fought for the cause which unites us here with the same courage and devotion as the inhabitants of every other part of Prussia have displayed, and your countrymen, whom you represent here, are just as grateful for the blessings of Prussian culture as the inhabitants of Schleswig. Further—and I believe it is the tenth time this has been done from the position I occupy—I deny that you have a right to appeal to a treaty with respect to the peculiar position of single provinces in the Prussian State. You have always carefully refrained from quoting the full wording of these treaties. In the Prussian Landtag I had an opportunity of proving this word for word, and it is only because you here repeat your incorrect assertions that I repeat my contradiction of them. The existence of the Grand Duchy of Posen and West Prussia in the Prussian State, as it has continued for a half century, would not have been possible if anything such as you have repeatedly asserted had been stipulated in the treaties. I also wish to request you to teach us tolerance rather by example than by precept. When the Poles were an independent nation, what course of policy did they adopt towards those whom they had conquered with the sword? Do you recommend to our imitation the system you employed against the Ruthenians, the Russians who lived under our rule, the Lithuanians, and even the Germans?

Your existence in this country, gentlemen, would become perfectly intolerable if we were to treat you as you treated the Germans you had conquered. The gentlemen who have studied the special history of West Prussia may remember that we have lately had an opportunity of celebrating the anniversary of a day memorable in the history of the town of Thorn, when Polish rulers taught the Germans, in letters of blood, what interpretation they were accustomed to put on national efforts for a separate existence. You need entertain no apprehension, gentlemen, that these historical reminiscences, which against my wish you compel me to make, will either serve us as an example or excite any feeling of bitterness. The Federal Governments, and more especially the Government of your country, that of his Majesty the King of Prussia, will continue their exertions to extend the blessings of law and civilization to the grateful and to the ungrateful; and fortunately the grateful are in a majority, even in your districts. (Loud cheers.)

After several other members had addressed the House, Prince Bismarck again rose and said:—

Gentlemen:—I am aware I should be acting more in harmony with the expectations of the Assembly if I were not to speak at present. I only do so to prevent another of those sayings being brought into circulation which the good will of my parliamentary opponents has frequently attributed to me. Thus, down to the days of the present war I had to bear the credit of Count Schwerin's words—"la force domine le droit"—"might goes before right," though it is well known I never used them. Now I find from the emphasis of the last speaker (Von Niegolewski) that he is preparing a new phrase of the kind—"We are no nation." The sentence is capable of being greatly abused; the important point is what is understood by the "we." By the "we" I understand—and in this sense I am ready to support the words—the body of representatives, some twenty gentlemen in all, who here act the part of a nation—of the Polish nation. You, gentlemen, are really no nation, and you represent no nation; you have nothing to rely on but your factions and your illusions, one of which is that the Polish people have elected you as members of the Reichstag, in order to represent the Polish nationality. I too know something of the reasons why you have been elected.

On a former occasion I explained them to you, and I can give you some details on the subject. You were elected to support the interests of the Catholic Church, and if you do so whenever those interests are discussed you will have fulfilled your duty to your constituents. For that purpose you were honestly elected, and you have a full right to act in accordance with those views, but you have not a mandate to represent in this place the Polish people or the Polish nationality. No human being has commissioned you to do so, the people in the Grand Duchy of Posen and in West Prussia least of all. They do not share the fiction you hold that the Polish rule would have been a good or "not a bad thing," to use the expression of the gentleman who has just spoken. With all impartiality, and with every desire to be just, I can assure you that it was a very bad thing indeed, and that, therefore, it will never be restored. (Cheers.)

—A Saratoga belle who dresses nineteen times a day has gone into a decline. So has her father.

—Chicago women are said to wear all the hair styles at once on their head, and it takes half a hundred hair pins to support the structure.

WINANS' DEFENSE.

He Endeavors to Defend His Apostasy—His Reasons are His Duty to the State and His Love of Erie.

The following letter has just been issued by Mr. O. S. Winans in defense of his recent action in the New York Legislature:—

To the People of the State of New York:—My actions within the past few days as a member of this Legislature have been the occasion of varied and remarkable comment, and accusations of an ungenerous and damning character have been made against me. Here, at the capital, where the different phases of this occurrence and the causes which produced the unfortunate block in this Legislature are so well understood, it is not necessary to vindicate my course; but some of the newspapers have seen proper to brand me as a traitor to my party and a corruptionist—in fact, all the epithets that human ingenuity can invent have been applied to me. The New York *Tribune* and *Times* have been especially eager to condemn me before knowing the facts. If they will now, in common with other papers, lay before their readers the other side of the question, it will be all that I shall ask of them.

The unfortunate occurrence of Friday evening, the 7th instant, is still fresh in the mind of every one. Excitement ran high, and every member felt deeply the disgrace which had been inflicted upon the dignity and proprieties of the House. An investigating committee was ordered, which entered at once upon its duties. Pending this investigation, many were the surmises as to what would be the verdict of the committee. By a resolution of the House, all business was suspended until the incoming of its report. Many Republicans said, during this stoppage of Legislative proceedings, that if the Democratic party would expel Mr. Irving they would stand in the breach for the remainder of the session, and see that the Democrats lost nothing by it on party questions. I was one of those who made such expressions, and the only one who has had the manliness to keep his pledge. After Mr. Irving had ceased to be a member some of the would-be leaders of the Republican party saw an opportunity for a profitable venture, and, under the pretense and cry of regaining party ascendancy, they at once held a caucus. So hastily was this called that all the Republicans were not cognizant of it until it was over. The next morning, I think, some written resolutions were handed to me at my desk to sign, and without reading them, as many often do when busy with other matters, I signed them.

That evening these resolutions of a secret caucus of a portion of the Republican members were published in the Albany *Evening Journal*. Why? As a clincher upon those who, it was supposed, might break from such vassalage if their names were not published. Had I read these resolutions, and especially the last one, containing threats and denouncements, no power on earth would have made me sign them. Although satisfied in my own mind, from the anxiety of a few to control and arrange matters, I concluded to watch developments, and satisfy myself whether all this parade was really to promote the interest and welfare of the Republican party, or for the sinister purpose of individuals. My observations satisfied me, and I at once resolved to thwart them. By my course all the bright visions of conference committees (upon which certain members were to be appointed, who, after some trifling amendments had been made, were to pronounce that the denounced bills had been made satisfactory, and after pocketing the reward of their cunning were to whip the rank and file into line) were blasted, and the expectations by which a few were to make large sums of money were cruelly disappointed. To accomplish this result would have been a sufficient reason for me to take the course I did, but there was another reason.

When the "Erie Classification" bill was pending in the House many Republicans promised to go against it and stand by the roda, but when the test came, all except one beside myself violated their pledges and violated their express promises. The Democrats, almost to a man, stood by the road, and, having been connected with the Erie Railroad for twenty years, and spent the best portion of my life in its service, having always been on the most friendly relations with its officers, I must acknowledge I then felt, and still feel, under obligations to those who thus stood by my road in an emergency.

My constituents elected me knowing full well my connections with that company, and that I would stand by it with my influence and my vote. The interests of our whole Senatorial district are closely allied with the prosperity and welfare of the Erie Railroad.

The present officers of that road have been shamefully vilified and abused on the floor of the House during this session, but their brilliant management, by which the road has become in point of equipment and convenience second to no railroad in the world, is a refutation of all such slanders. These gentlemen are my friends, and when I prove false to my real friends "may my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth."

The New York *Times* has seen proper to connect the name of Senator Fenton with my action. But the *Times* is ready to gratify the hostility of its clique to Senator Fenton by the most dastardly means, catching at every opportunity to injure his well-deserved fame, and widen the breach in the Republican party.

The *Tribune*, by persistently advising bolting throughout the State for the past two years, and the *Times* by endeavoring to precipitate a conflict between what is called the "Fenton" and "Conkling" wings, have done more to disorganize, disrupt, distract, and destroy the Republican party than any and all other causes put together.

It is sufficient, in this connection, for me to say that I have not seen Senator Fenton in three months, and that I have not communicated with him directly or indirectly on any subject before this Legislature.

Because I have been the means of breaking up what I believe to be a combination and conspiracy among a few men in my own party to take advantage of a constitutional difficulty in the way of a legal majority for the purpose of private gain, I am set up for the finger of scorn, and am to be degraded if they can influence public opinion.

To the people of this State I solemnly declare that my whole offense consists in unblocking the wheels of legislation, allowing business to proceed, and saving the State hundreds of thousands of dollars by preventing the necessity of an extra session.

Although those whose sinister schemes I have thwarted attempt to read me out of the Republican party, I am still a Republican, and have the proud satisfaction of knowing that I have done the State a great service, rendered an act of justice to the Democratic party, and satisfied my own conscience. Those who accuse me of bribery and corruption in this matter are base slanderers and liars, and I challenge them to a scrutiny of my antecedents and present position. The history of my whole life is a refutation of this charge, and those who have known me where I have lived will repel these base insinuations.

With this statement I shall for the present rest my case with the people. ORANGE S. WINANS.

Albany, April 18, 1871.

BLIGHTED AFFECTIONS.

Breach of Promise Case at Franklin, Pa.—$3800 for a Lacerated Heart—Spicy Love Letters.

The great breach of promise case at Franklin, Pa., of Jennie McBride vs. I. I. Wagner, has just been concluded by the rendering of a comfortable verdict for the desolate Jennie. We find in the Pittsburg *Leader* of a late date a great number of letters produced in the case, and the testimony of the fair plaintiff, from which report we condense as follows:—

MONDAY AFTERNOON, April 27, 1868.—My Darling: I miss you so much. I think of you almost incessantly. Dearest, that you were here, right by my side, that I might look right straight into those grey eyes. I could then read the deep, thrilling emotions of the heart. I love to watch those grey "thieves." I thought very strange of the manner in which you wrote me in reference to "postponement." The reason you assign did not appear to me a very good one. As you have mentioned or suggested two days, the 21st of May or the 24 of July, I will say July 2. So then, dearest, the day is set. I don't want to be called "Bear," dear, so I'll not call you "Dolly" again; not intentionally, anyhow. But the pictures you gave of a dolly don't correspond with my idea of the "Dolly" I was thinking about when I wrote that letter. But I couldn't help laughing, anyway, that you don't like to be called "Dolly;" and more than that, that you will call me "Bear." Well, well, it's awful! But I shall be careful, just mind.

I. I. WAGNER.

THERE IS A DIVINITY THAT SHAPES, ETC.

The next letter is dated Pittsburg, July 18, 1868. After a reverie over the past, Mr. Wagner says:—"I felt that there was a power—a magnetism—drawing us together that defied all the vicissitudes of life, and all the machinations of an uncharitable and ungrateful world."

DON'T LET US BE RASH.

OIL CITY, Pa., Dec. 17, 1868.—Darling:—You said you wanted me to write you a "real kind letter." I feel very kindly towards you. But, darling, there is no use in trying to conceal my own feelings, and I won't do it. I cannot. I cannot feel towards you as I did before you went home. No difference how much I try, and I wish I could. Dearest, I am worried awfully over it. Dearest, the day appointed is almost at hand! And when I look forward to it, it seems more of a dread than a joke. Bread, because I feel we should not be as happy as we should be in future. Darling, don't think I have improper motives. I have not, as God is my witness, but I must ask a favor, which is intended for your as well as my own happiness. Dearest, let us not marry while I cannot feel as I ought. I know it is a disappointment to you, but better suffer for a little while than a lifetime. Let us take no imprudent step. Darling, I don't want you to think that I have formed some other attachment. I have not. There is none that I think would come so nearly what I desired in a wife as you do—and yet those strange feelings. Dearest, you need give no reasons to any one for not getting married Monday next.

Yours, I. I. WAGNER.

A CRUEL CUT.

OIL CITY, Pa., March 21, 1869.—Miss Jennie:—Your letter of the 19th came duly to hand. I am sorry you are not well. You say again that you were "bitterly and cruelly deceived," and that you "do not blame yourself." Of course you would never admit candidly—as I believe you know—that you are at fault of existing troubles. You were too proud for that. I don't think it best that I should visit you now, for no change can certainly be effected. I think we ought to have enough good sense to know that if we can't be happy united in matrimony, the sooner we forget the past the better for both.

Yours, I. I. WAGNER.

FINIS.

OIL CITY, Pa., May 11, 1869.—Miss Jennie:—You say, "I cannot imagine how you could suppose me satisfied." I will simply say that I had reason to suppose you satisfied, if there is such a thing as honor in the human family in our age. But I am not going to discuss this subject further.

Yours, etc., I. I. WAGNER.

JENNIE M'BRIDE ON THE WITNESS STAND.

I am acquainted with the defendant; first met me at Reno; he called on me at my boarding-house when we first got acquainted—in November, 1867, I think; after he called he wrote to me and asked permission to call again, and I granted his request; he continued to visit me as long as I remained in the country, until April following, I believe; I then went home to get ready to get married to him.

THE MARRIAGE ENGAGEMENT WAS CONTRACTED

about the last day of February or 1st of March, 1868, and positively agreed upon after he received an answer to the letter written to my mother; I went home to be married because my mother wished me to; he wrote to me and selected the 2d of July as the day; I went on and made all the necessary preparations to be married, such as getting clothing and things I concluded necessary about the house; when the time came near I invited my friends to the wedding; my friends wrote to me, and, as is fashionable in our country, some of them

GOT THEIR PRESENTS READY.

Previous to this I was teaching in Franklin for fifty dollars a month. I resigned, and the resignation was accepted. I resigned in order to go home to prepare for my marriage with Mr. Wagner. He did not come on the second of July. He corresponded with me afterward, and visited me at my mother's about July 15. He stayed two or three days. He apologized for the way he had acted in the matter, and said something had been written to him

THAT MADE HIM JEALOUS

of me. He wouldn't tell me who wrote it. I wanted him to, but he said he didn't believe it was worth while. He said the letter had been sent to him from Bellefonte, but he wouldn't tell me who by. This is all the explanation he gave me for his conduct. I told him if he wouldn't tell me who wrote the letters, he might take his hat and leave. He commenced to beg off about it, and said it was not worth while to make a fuss. I told him that nobody had ever said anything about me before, and they wasn't going to commence now. I told him if he wouldn't give me those letters he must leave the house. He didn't seem willing to go, and I got up and got his hat and handed it to him and told him to get out. He went as far as the verandah, when he turned round and said:—

"JENNIE, I WILL NEVER LEAVE YOU THAT WAY.

You may have the letters." Then he came back into the house and we made it up. The result of all this correspondence, affidavits, etc., was a make-up of the quarrel, and setting the 20th day of December, 1868, for the day of marriage. We were to be married at Mr. C. H. Dale's, in Franklin. After this reconciliation he visited me about once a week, and we corresponded, he writing three or four times a week. I was ready and willing to marry him on the 20th of December. We were not married on that day. The letter of December 17 is the answer to why we were not married. He came down on the 18th of December, I think. He said his jealousy had revived again.

MR. WAGNER WAS MARRIED TO MISS LAMPHEAR

in May, 1869. I told him I heard he was paying attention to her, and I said he shouldn't do it; that I wasn't going to have him fool any more girls, if I could help it. My expenses in July, 1868, preparing for marriage, were about $500, including loss of my salary.

$3800 FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

The court-room was densely packed to hear the argument of B. F. Brewster for the defense. It was an able effort, and upon its conclusion Mr. Taylor took the floor and spoke until 5 o'clock last evening. His appeal to the jury for damages for the plaintiff was listened to with marked attention by every one present.

A death-like stillness prevailed as the verdict was passed to the clerk, who proclaimed that the jury had brought in a verdict favorable to the plaintiff, awarding her the sum of $3800.

Much enthusiasm prevailed among the spectators upon the announcement of the verdict, and the ladies in particular, gave unmistakable signs of satisfaction.

INTERESTING CASE.

The Legal Rights of a Stockholder as Against the President of an Incorporation.

The Butterfield Overland Despatch was a joint stock company, organized for the transportation of passengers and freight to the Pacific coast, with a capital of $3,000,000, divided into 30,000 shares of $100 each. The stock certificates specified that each was subject to the payment of $100, and also "to such assessment as may be required to pay any losses, damages, expenses, or liabilities to which this company may be subject in the prosecution of its legitimate business." The articles of association provided that the Board of Directors might recover in a suit any assessment that was not paid, and that suits should be brought in the name of the President. John V. Farwell, who had purchased 340 of the shares, was assessed $4000 after the company became bankrupt, for the purpose of paying its debts. He refused to pay the assessment, and E. P. Bray, as President of the company, brought suit against him to recover it. The referee dismissed the complaint, on the ground that an incorporated joint stock association is a partnership, and that no action could be maintained under the articles or statutes relating to joint stock companies against a shareholder in the name of its President. The company appealed, and the case was argued on Wednesday in the Supreme Court of New York.

For the appellants it was contended that, as between themselves, the shareholders were liable to pay all the debts of the association, and it was legitimate for them to agree in their articles how such contribution should be assessed and its payment enforced; that the Directors were trustees of an express trust, and as such might maintain this action; and that the right to sue by the President was expressly given by statute.

It was claimed for the respondent that the suit in legal effect was an action by all the members of the firm against one of its members, and that such action could not be maintained; that a suit in the name of the President was in legal effect a suit by all the associates individually; that there was no express trust as regards the President; that the contract, if made at all, was made with the members of the association, except the defendant, and they therefore, if anybody, are the trustees.

—A German, who has been naturalized in Wisconsin, wrote a letter to a fellow-countryman recently, in which he said:—"Exkoose me dat I schreib you in Englisch. Ich habe so long stadt in Visconsin gewont, das ich alredy twlse have gevoted."

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

THE ROUGE REVOLT.

Another Severe Battle.

Paris Under the Rod.

Fighting from House to House.

Compromise with Versailles Impossible

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Pennsylvania Apportionments.

New Philadelphia Districts.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

How Asnieres was Taken.

PARIS, April 19 (Wednesday), Noon.—The taking of Asnieres was accomplished by strategem. The troops of the line simulating friendship and fraternization, thus passed the outposts of the insurgents without difficulty. The buildings at Asnieres were destroyed.

The Communists are building

Barricades on the Rue Rivoli

and many other streets.

VERSAILLES, April 19 (Wednesday), Evening.—Twenty thousand Imperial Guards, under Ducrot, are expected here to-morrow. The troops are in excellent spirits.

The Firing is Still Heavy.

PARIS, April 19 (Wednesday), P. M.—At half-past 2 to-day there was an

Engagement Along the Whole Line.

Dombrowski reports that Versailles agents assassinated Nationals, and the police agents

Stripped the Dead

Communists on the field. Also, that their troops attempted to surprise the insurgents' outposts at Asnieres. The trick, however, was discovered, and the enraged Nationals drove them back.

It is reported that the Communists are mustering on Grande Jotte Island and erecting batteries.

The Communists have Retaken Their Positions,

with sixty-nine tons of provisions. Fighting continues and is of a bloody character. The insurgent right wing is making a strategic movement, with a view of enveloping the Versailles troops who have advanced too far.

Levallers was Gutted

and sacked. The Rue Asnieres is full of dresses, furniture, and chignons.

The Nationals are sheltered behind houses, supported by iron-clad cars and fixed batteries.

A despatch, dated 5·25, says Valerien and Courbeviere are shelling Paris frightfully.

The Arc de Triomphe

has fallen, and the Avenue des Ternes was visited by a shower of shells.

Forty Civilians were Killed

The Nationals are returning disprirted and disgusted. There has been

Awful Slaughter

Dombrowski complains of the inefficiency of the officers. Chief of Staff Nobart was arrested by order of Cluseret.

The American Mitrailleuses

have been moved to the front. Dombrowski states that he is waiting the co-operation of the gunboats, which will be ready in four days. The Communists are moving the houses held by the Versailles troops at Asnieres.

The Arch was Blown Up

at 5 o'clock. Near the church there was a frightful explosion. The church is held by neither party.

The Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, April 21.—During the discussion in the Cortes to-day, Senor Castellar spoke in strong terms of condemnation of the House of Savoy. He was called to order by several members on the ministerial side, and a scene of confusion ensued which only terminated in the adjournment.

English House of Commons.

LONDON, April 21.—In the House of Commons, last night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in continuation of his explanation of the Budget, said in order to produce similar results to those attained in the United States, he proposed the placing of a halfpenny stamp on each box containing one hundred matches, while a still higher rate was to be imposed on wax-lights. He estimated the result of this means of taxation at £550,000.

Mr. Lowe then estimated the result of the withdrawal of certain exemptions from taxation, as on dividends on stocks belonging to foreigners and held abroad, and the imposition of further duties on legacies and successions proportioned to the amount thereof, at £630,000.

The remainder of the deficiency in the revenue was to be had from an increase of tax on incomes, by which the receipts of the Government will be raised to the amount required to meet the expenditures of the fiscal year, viz., seventy-two million pounds sterling. Mr. Lowe, at the conclusion of his remarks, was greeted by the cheers of the ministerialists.

A running debate followed, generally hostile to the budget, after which a division was demanded on the watch duty. The vote resulted in a majority of 157 for the Government.

False Communist Reports.

LONDON, April 21.—A despatch from Versailles says the assertion of Communists that they have recovered the positions lost on the 18th is false.

The Parisians have been driven to the right bank of the Seine, and have not attempted to return to Asnieres.

A despatch dated Paris, last evening, says that there had been desperate

House-to-House Fighting

all day at Neuilly and Levallois. The forces of the Assembly have been reinforced at Neuilly, but the artillery of the Communists defends with great tenacity the barricade opposite the position of the Versailles troops.

The Cannonading was Incessant

throughout the day. The Versaillists have not occupied the village of Asnieres, but are intrenched at the railway station and in Colombes woods. The fire of the Versailles batteries greatly tries the Nationals, but though they have suffered heavy loss, they are still undaunted. A decisive engagement is impending at Malliot gate, the ramparts adjoining which are a heap of ruins. The Arch of Triumph is suffering terribly from the bombardment, and shells reach even the Rue du Colysee.

Riotous Printers.

The *Bien* public newspaper refuses to stop publication. The compositors of most of the journals are engaged in rioting.

The *Daily News'* special despatch from Versailles says, the Prussians intend to surrender those of the forts around Paris which are still in their possession to the lawful Government.

The Five Hundred Million Francs Indemnity

due April 1 is still unpaid.

The barricade in the Rue de Rivoli in Paris is represented as extremely strong.

Barricades and Prisoners Captured.

A Versailles despatch of to-day says:—Several barricades, with a number of prisoners and several cannon, were captured yesterday at Neuilly. The cannon have been presented to Thiers, who, in some remarks in reply, congratulated the troops upon their achievements.

The Prussian Military Authorities

have required the Government to furnish information of the number of troops daily arriving at Versailles.

The Duke of Broglie

has returned to his post as French Ambassador to London.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 21—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 93¼; for account, 93¼. American securities quiet. U. S. bonds of 1862, 90½; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 92; ten-forties, 89¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull and tending down; uplands, 7¼d.; Orleans, 7¼d. Sales of the week 71,000 bales; export, 12,000 bales; speculation, 4000 bales; stock, 925,000 bales; American, 570,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 177,000 bales, of which 135,000 are American. Actual export, 13,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 21—1·30 P. M.—Consols 93¼ for money, and 93⅛@93¼ for account. American securities arm; 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865s, old, 90; of 1867, 92¾; 10-40s, 89¼.

FRANKFORT, April 20, P. M.—U. S. 5-20s quoted at 96⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—2 P. M.—Breadstuffs easier. New corn, 32s. 6d. Western flour, 27s. 6d. Peas, 44s. California white wheat, 12s. 5d.; red winter wheat, 11s. 11d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 2500 quarters, all American.

FROM THE STATE.

An Apportionment Bill Agreed Upon.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, April 21.—The committee of conference on the Apportiontment bill were in session from early last evening until 4 o'clock this morning. A bill was finally agreed upon, which gives the Senate to Democrats in 1872 and thereafter to the Republicans by one majority. The House will be Republican by six majority, according to Geary's last vote. Considerable dissatisfaction is manifested by some Republicans, although it is believed the bill will receive a large majority vote.

Particulars of the New Apportionment—Philadelphia Districts.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, April 21.—Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee of conference on the Apportionment, bill submitted a report signed by all the committee. It makes the Republican majority in the Senate one and in the House six. The Philadelphia Senatorial and Representative districts are the same as in the bill passed by the House, except the following:—

The Fourth ward is taken from the Third Senatorial and placed with the First Senatorial. The Fourteenth division of the Twenty-sixth ward is substituted for the Twentieth division in the Fourth Legislative district. The First division of the Fifteenth ward is substituted for the Fifth in the Seventh district.

The First division of the Fifteenth ward is taken out of the Eighth district, and the Fifth substituted. The Sixth and Seventh divisions of the Seventeenth ward are taken out of the Twelfth district, and the First and Second divisions of the Twentieth ward are substituted. The First and Second divisions of the Twentieth ward are taken out of the Thirteenth district, and the Sixth and Seventh divisions of the Seventeenth ward substituted.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 21.—After the presentation of the report of the Committee on Apportionment, the previous question was called and the report adopted by a vote of 27 to 4—Messrs. Allen, Billingfelt, Wartel, and Findlay voting nay.

The special committee of the Senate on the border war claims made an elaborate report this morning, signed by Messrs. Dill, Buckalew, Connell, and Duncan. [This report will be found in full on our fifth page.]

A bill was also reported providing for a careful revision of all the claims under the direction of the courts and forbidding any profit in purchased claims. After the adjudication the State is to pay the interest on the claims and the principal is to be paid when the United States pay the State.

Senator White admits the liability of the General Government equitably, and approves the provisions of the bill for the revision of the claims, but holds that the State should do nothing more than make demands for payment.

The bill is regarded as applying the severest tests as to the integrity of the claims, and the liability of the General Government is generally accepted in the Legislature.

A message was received from the Governor nominating Jesse Morrill as Major-General of the Eleventh Division of the National Guard, and he was confirmed.

Adjourned until Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

House.

A resolution adjourning over at noon till Tuesday morning passed.

Mr. Elliott presented the report of the conference committee on apportionment, and called the previous question in strong language, and suggested postponement of the subject till Tuesday.

While the previous question was being seconded, Mr. Reinoehl protested earnestly against it, calling the yeas and nays.

Some confusion ensued, and the question was ordered by a vote of 64 to 28, the two parties voting indiscriminately.

The report was adopted by a vote of 67 to 30.

The following voted no—Messrs. Coray, Engle, Gray, Griffis, Hager, Johnston, Keich, Lamon, Leonard, McJunkin, McMullan, Milliken, Moore, Parsons, Prizer, Russell, Quayle, Reinoehl, Rayburn, Sanner, Smith, Stine, Stone, Wells, Wheeler, Whitson, Wiley, Williams, Lazarus, Wishart, Young, and Zerbe.

After the vote was announced a motion was made to reconsider, the intention being to vote down and prevent future reconsideration.

Mr. Reinoehl, moving indefinite postponement of this movement, spoke at length, denouncing indecent haste. His and other districts were unjustly treated.

Mr. Leonard got up to speak, when Mr. Josephs called the previous question, during which Mr. Cloud said if this gag was applied again they might count him against the bill.

Mr. Josephs then desisted.

Mr. Parsons said it was a set-up job. He was sent here by the Republican party, but would not vote for any blind proposition he did not understand.

Mr. Elliott asked him a question.

Mr. Parsons refused to answer a man who would gag him.

Mr. Elliott said it came with bad grace from the gentleman to accuse the committee of selling out.

Mr. Parsons explained he did not say sold out, but set up.

Mr. Johnston said he would vote for no bill till the Senate was at work.

Messrs. Mann and Strang defended the report, though the latter regretted that the growing Republican vote of Luzerne should be covered up.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, said he might be perfectly satisfied with the bill, but that such an important measure should be put through under gag law was wrong. From this day he gave them notice he was a free man and would never again be bound by party caucus and said. There was a distinct understanding that before this bill should come before the House it should pass through the Republican party caucus, yet Democrats now combine with a few Republicans to carry the measure.

Mr. Coray complained bitterly of two thousand Republican majority in Luzerne.

Mr. Elliott again called the previous question, which was sustained and a motion to reconsider voted down, the opponents of the bill still remaining firm. Adjourned.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Southern Outrages Committee

Joint High Commission.

A Troublesome Question Settled.

Rumors of Cabinet Changes.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

he Southern Outrage Committee.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Joint Committee to investigate Southern Affairs have adjourned to meet on the 17th of May. They appointed a sub-committee of seven to meet on the 10th of May to arrange a plan of operations and attend to necessary business here.

The Island of San Juan.

One of the most troublesome questions brought before the Joint High Commission, the settlement of the boundary concerning the Island of San Juan, has, it is said, been adjusted, so far as the commission is authorized to act. The island has been in the joint occupancy of the two Governments for fifteen years. England has surrendered the whole island to our Government, taking our construction of the boundary line. This is regarded as an important concession.

Senators and Members.

Notwithstanding the large exodus of Senators and members last evening the different departments are overrun to-day with these gentlemen finishing up the business of their constituents. Most of the Senators will remain here for the extra session, especially those who reside at a distance.

Cabinet Changes.

There is a general impression that after the President returns from St. Louis he will make several important changes in the Cabinet. It is thought that Fish, Bontwell, and Acerman will retire. There is a good deal of speculation as to who will succeed them, but there is nothing definite known on the subject.

Revenue Expenses.

A comparative statement of expenses for collecting the revenue for the three months ending March, 1870, and March, 1871, shows a reduction of four hundred thousand dollars.

The Republican Expenses in this District.

There is much satisfaction in administration circles over the Republican victory here yesterday, while the Democrats are much disappointed and discouraged.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 21—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer has continued to fall slowly on the Pacific coast, with clear weather and light winds. The pressure has remained stationary on the Gulf and south Atlantic until this morning, and it is now rapidly rising in the Southwest. The low barometer, with clouds and occasional light rains, have continued over the upper lakes, but the pressure has rapidly risen, with brisk northwest winds in Iowa and Minnesota. Light rains fell on Thursday on the immediate coast line from Florida to New York and in the Eastern States. At present clear weather is reported south of Pennsylvania and the Ohio river, and in New England.

Probabilities.—Cloudy weather, with fresh westerly winds, followed by clearing-up weather, is probable until Saturday on the upper lakes; partially cloudy weather on the lower lakes and Ohio valley; and clear weather on the Gulf and Atlantic coast.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Diseased Meat Question.

BOSTON, April 21.—A joint special committee of the City Council will investigate the alleged sale of diseased meat in Boston.

The "Christian Register" Association

entertained some two hundred gentlemen and ladies at dinner, at the Commonwealth Hotel last evening, in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the commencement of the publication o the paper. Rev. E. E. Hale presided. Remark were made by several Unitarian clergymen of this city and others.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Republican Reorganization.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Horace Greeley has declined to act on the committee for the reorganization of the Republican party in this city, and Jackson S. Schultz has been appointed instead.

Death of a Theatrical Manager.

NEW YORK, April 21.—William A. Moore, theatrical manager, died yesterday, aged forty-six.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—Arrived, British ship Vancouver, from Newport, Wales, and brig Huntress, from Marquesas Islands. At the time of the latter's departure affairs were quiet.

The Fair-Crittenden Trial.

The counsel for Mrs. Fair concluded his argument, which had lasted two days, this morning. Mr. Cook, his associate, then commenced speaking, and will probably conclude to-night. District Attorney Byrne will follow, closing the argument, and the case will go to the jury on Saturday. The trial, as conducted, is generally looked upon by the public as a farce.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Hotel Burned.

CONCORD, N. H., April 21.—The new hotel at Laconia, owned by S. H. Tuck, was destroyed by fire this morning. The lessees, Messrs. Colson, lost nearly all their furniture. The building was insured for $16,000, and the personal property, $4000. The total loss is $15,000.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Good Templars.

MACON CITY, Mo., April 21.—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars just closed its seventh annual session with the largest representation ever in attendance since its organization. The reports of the officers show the order to be in a most prosperous condition, both numerically and financially. The officers for the ensuing year were elected and much business transacted.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE NATIONAL BANKS ONCE MORE.

From the N. Y. World.

On Friday last the question on the issue of new notes in place of the present dilapidated, greasy, nauseous currency of the national banks came up again in the House on a motion to concur in the amendment to the National Currency act previously adopted by the Senate. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, promptly renewed the amendment which he offered a few days since to the same measure when introduced by the House Committee on Banking—to wit, that the banks should be required to bear the expense of printing the new notes—and he was ably supported by Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, who stated that the reissue would cost $1,600,000, which the national bank ring were trying to saddle on the Treasury. Mr. Potter, of New York, pointed out the large profits of the banks, and argued that there was no reason why they should not bear the expense. Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, always foremost in every good work, exposed the magnitude of the present bank monopoly, which, he said, "has no parallel in the world either in financial power or in the munificence of its revenues. It overtops every other interest in the country, controlling the legislation of Congress, and controlling every other power that could limit its monopoly."

The Republicans brought forward the old, stale argument that the banks are already heavily taxed—General Garfield, who seems to lose his usual good sense when the banks are under discussion, even forgetting himself so far as to quote from the bank returns the fact that the banks had in 1869 paid over eighteen millions in taxes, or four and one-third per cent. on their entire capital. This treacherous statement, utterly unworthy of a man of Garfield's character, was only half parried by Mr. Kerr's apt quotation from the same returns, to the effect that after paying these taxes and rich dividends besides, the banks had nevertheless accumulated a surplus of over one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, or nearly thirty per cent. on their entire capital. Telling as this rejoinder was in exposing the merits of the plea, it does not refute the virtual misstatement conveyed by Mr. Garfield's figures. The true answer to it is that three-fifths of this sum paid in taxes by the banks is levied on their deposits, and has nothing whatever to do with their currency privileges, but is levied in the same way upon all private bankers and chartered State banks, who have no currency privileges of any kind. It is time that honest men should cease using arguments that are virtually mere tricks. The payment of this tax on deposits does not entitle the national banks to any more consideration than is accorded to every private banker, or to every other citizen who pays the taxes levied upon his business. It has no more to do with the banks, as issuers of currency, than the tax paid by a bank president on his private income. The argument would be precisely as strong if Messrs. Morrell, Griswold, and other Bessemer patentees were to plead the payment of their State taxes as a justification of the infamous tax of two or three millions of dollars which the steel-rail tariff enables them to levy upon all the railroads in the country. If the currency privilege, which constitutes the great monopoly of the national banks, were removed to-morrow the banks would still have to pay the bulk of these taxes on their ordinary business as bankers.

The advocates of the banks have repeatedly argued that the Treasury would not receive these taxes from the banks, if their currency privileges were withdrawn, for many of them would go out of business, because without the profits of their circulation they could not live. The answer to that is that the tax would not be wanted at all if the currency privilege were withdrawn from the banks, for it would save the country twenty millions of dollars which the people now pay as a subsidy to the banks, which is the most wicked, inexcusable waste, and a sheer robbery of the people. Furthermore, if any banks really cannot exist without the profits on their currency, it is high time that they should cease to exist, for a more preposterous idea than this, that the whole country should be taxed twenty millions per annum to support half a dozen banks in one-horse country towns who have not legitimate business enough to support themselves, surely never was heard of. And it is utterly false that any large number of banks would cease to be profitable. On the contrary, many honestly-managed concerns, which became converted into national banks under the pressure of the war times, are utterly disgusted with the corruption, and the fraud, and the dishonest monopoly engendered by the system, refuse to avail themselves of their currency privileges, and would be only too glad to see the whole system swept away. Again, when under the old act the privilege to issue currency (limited to three hundred millions of dollars) was exhausted, national banks continued to be organized without currency privileges; and there is to-day scarcely a town of five thousand inhabitants in the United States where there are not one, two, or three private bankers besides, doing business right alongside of national banks, doing the same business that the national banks are doing, receiving deposits, making collections, discounting notes, paying taxes to the Government, and making money, too, though without a dollar of the subsidy of twenty millions which is now wrung from the people for the benefit of the national banks. There is no foundation for the pretense that the Treasury would not receive the same amount in taxes on the deposits of the banks (which constitute the bulk of the whole tax) if a few national banks went out of existence; for there would not be one dollar less to deposit, except perhaps the extra profit realized from the subsidy, if there never had been a single one of them heard of. The only difference would be that the deposits would be made in the hands of private bankers, who would have less costly buildings, would employ fewer fancy cashiers, devote less time to politics, and incur less risk by lending money and doing other favors to political hacks on whose influence the permanence of their present profits is supposed to depend.

After the discussion in the House on Friday, Mr. Holman's amendment making the banks bear the expense of the reissue of national bank notes was carried by a majority of 103 to 70. But when, next day, the vote was taken on the main question as amended the reissue itself was rejected by a majority of one—86 for and 87 against. It is noticeable that the number voting was the same as the day before, 173; but several members, who were fully convinced of the injustice of taxing the country for the reissue, were less certain that the reissue itself was necessary, and hence voted apparently in favor of the banks. But whereas the vote on the main question a fortnight before, when the bill was brought in from the Banking Committee, was 107 to 23, it was now a bare majority, showing that the question was now fully understood by the House.

It is evident that the matter is far from finally settled, and that it will shortly come up again. We trust, by that time, some of our friends will be prepared to ventilate the subject fully. Here is Mr. Boutwell trying, at an enormous expense for stationery, advertising, telegraphing, commissions, puffery, and humbug generally, to convert two hundred millions of six per cent. bonds into five per cents, so as to save the country two millions in taxes per annum; yet here are four hundred millions of bonds lying in the Treasury, on which the country is taxed nearly twenty-four millions of dollars, every dollar of which goes as a subsidy, a free gift, without one particle of consideration, into the pockets of a ring of national bank monopolists, who now impudently claim that the people should be taxed nearly two millions in addition, in order to furnish these same banks with clean notes in place of the filthy rags by means of which, and on pretense of which, they now collect this outrageous subsidy.

The true position of the case is this, and it should never be forgotten. The superior greenbacks cost the people nothing, while the inferior national bank notes cost the country twenty millions of dollars per annum. And the ring of monopolists who receive this enormous subsidy forms the very centre and nucleus of the whole tariff, land-grabbing, subsidy-jobbing, radical nest of fraud and corruption that is to-day, by means of the tariff and the railroads, dividing up the whole country into a series of independent satrapies, in which each separate ring plunders the helpless people to their hearts' content. Of this monster of compound monopoly and tyranny the national bank ring forms the head and heart. This national bank ring is the point at which Democracy should aim its blows. Destroy the head, and the limbs and body will lie helpless. The true Democratic platform is the destruction of the bank, tariff, and railroad rings by means of which radical plunderers to-day hold the country in subjection.

THE END OF "GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE" IN NEW YORK.

From the N. Y. Times.

It will take the respectable members of this community some little time to realize how completely the legislation of the last few days at Albany has deprived them of every vestige of the rights of freemen. "We have our votes at least," say the simple souls who have not fathomed the mystery of the iniquities of the ring. But of what use are votes when there is a new Election law, just signed, expressly framed to make repeating easy, and place fraudulent counting beyond the possibility of outside interference—when there is a Registry law which abolishes the interval between the closing of the books of registration and the opening of the election, and which, by allowing any man to swear in his vote, although not registered, removes the last slender barrier we possessed against wholesale frauds? Yet even with this firm basis of power, the ring are not content. It was barely possible that even a popular election, so regulated, might be a little capricious. Even Democratic primaries have their periods of insubordination, and so the process of popular disfranchisement has been carried further. Any officials whose permanence is of the slightest consequence to the ring, are in future to be appointed, not elected. First, there is the Controller of "slippery" reputation and marvellous power of cooking the records of stupendous swindles; the new charter of April last did not seek to deprive the people of their share in his appointment. The amendments which have just passed the Legislature make him a nominee of the Mayor. Then the Corporation Counsel, of whom the original charter said:—"He shall be elected at a general election, and hold his office for four years," has now been made directly dependent on the Ring, to whom his services in Broadway widening and other jobs have proved so valuable. The nominating power of the Mayor is also increased by the enlargement of the Fire Department and of the Department of Public Charities, by the withdrawal from the people of the power of electing trustees of the public schools, and by the transfer to him of the appointment of school inspectors.

Any officials who still, nominally, derive their authority from the people are to be made mere recording agents of the acts of the four men who have been constituted absolutely our masters. But, preparatory to this *regime* being put in force, provision is made for continuing the present Board of Aldermen long enough to render them perfectly at home in their new position of "dummies," for which, it must be confessed, they are admirably adapted. The charter of last year promised us an election for Aldermen "in the year 1871;" the charter as amended confirms the present incumbents in office till "the first Monday in January which will be in the year 1873," leaving the next "popular" choice to be made at the State election of 1872, and giving the Mayor the power of filling any vacancies that may occur in the interval. As is now pretty well known, "the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Public Parks," have received absolute power "to make and agree upon the estimates of the various sums of money which in their discretion shall be required to meet our municipal expenditure." The Board of Supervisors have simply to accept the amount which the ring oligarchs agree upon, and cause it to be raised and collected accordingly.

Not content with this very sweeping prerogative, however, the Imperial quartette reappear with the addition to their number of the Tax Commissioner and the Corporation counsel, under the title of "the Board of Street Opening and Improvements." These are to replace the existing Board of Street Opening, and are endowed with prerogatives which are simply monstrous. With that part of the city lying south of Fifty-ninth street this board is "authorized and empowered" to do simply what they please, or as the amended charter euphemistically puts it, "to alter the plan of New York City," "whenever they may deem it for the public interest so to do." They can close streets and avenues when and where they "may deem it expedient so to do," and they may open, widen or straighten them, entirely at their own discretion—if need be, for their own purposes, and as a certain result, in utter contempt of the rights of property-holders, and with a thorough disregard of the claims of tax-payers. The charter amendments, while they mainly provide for the picking up of fortunes on Broadway by the members of the ring, do not neglect the Bowery pennies, which, according to the *World*, were seized with equal readiness by Tweed's receptive trunk. Instead of committing the obstructions of our sidewalks to the jurisdiction of the police, a "bureau" is to be created for the regulation of that especial nuisance, and it its probable legalizing by a recognized system of black-mail. Another "bureau" is to have control over the railroads and ferries in so far as they are amenable to corporation ordinances. We presume that there does not exist a single citizen who believes that the public will get any fresh protection from the "superintendent" and his subordinates, nor do we imagine that any one doubts that the railroads and ferries, and through them the public, will be required to bleed for this latest device for the employment of City Hall loafers.

The amendments to the charter and the measures associated with them are, nearly without exception, bold and insolent usurpations of popular rights. The single good feature which they present is that, being so emphatically despotic in their conception, they cannot fail to be oppressive in their execution. In spite of organized fraud at the ballot-box, and unscrupulous corruption in every department of city government, the people will find means to rise against their oppressors at a day not far distant. The ring have nothing that can now restrain them from wholesale confiscation and plunder, but we are no more prepared to believe that the grave of popular liberty in this city has been finally closed, than that usurpation such as that of our present masters can be eternal.

DOES IT PAY TO BE A TRAITOR?

From the N. Y. Independent.

The transactions at Albany last Saturday are sufficiently startling, one would think, to awaken the indignation of the whole country. Is it not about time for us to ask ourselves whether it is safe and profitable in this country for a man to turn traitor? Instances of treachery are multiplying, and the fact argues that the public virtue is deteriorating. It shows that offenders of this sort are able to calculate upon some degree of impunity in the commission of such offenses. It proves that there is less vigilance to detect and less determination to punish such outrages than formerly. The unblushing sale and purchase of a member of our State Legislature, under circumstances so notorious and aggravated, ought to arouse the public mind to a due consideration of the perils that threaten us.

It is a fact too well known that the Democratic party in our Legislature, having a majority of one, which it had gained by ejecting from his seat a man lawfully elected, had put upon their passage a variety of bills of the most outrageous character. The city tax levy showed a purpose to out-plunder all the plunderers of former years; the new Registration bill was intended for the encouragement of fraudulent voting; and the bill regulating places of amusement was designed for the promotion of vice. We say these things deliberately. There is no doubt whatever of the purpose and intent of the gang of thieves who rule this city and who direct the legislation at Albany. Their interest lies in debauching the public virtue and in destroying the safeguards of pure government, and they stick at nothing that will promote their interests. These schemes of theirs were in a fair way of succeeding, when, unluckily, one of the ruffians belonging to their party in the Legislature committed a breach of privilege in assaulting a brother Democrat, and the rural Democracy joined with the Republicans in demanding his expulsion. The Democratic majority of one thus disappearing, legislation suddenly came to a halt. The Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus, and pledged themselves in writing not to vote for the infamous measures thrust upon them by the party lately in the majority. But the chief of the bandits of our City Hall snapped his fingers and laughed in derision at this virtuous resolve, openly boasting that he would buy a Republican. It was no vain boasting. After standing together for a week in firm resistance to the villainies of their opponents, the Republicans were suddenly surprised last Saturday morning by the cool announcement of one of their number that he considered this action of theirs an "outrage," and that he proposed thenceforth to vote with the Democrats on every party question!

Now, what is to become of this man? Doubtless he has secured by this treachery an independent fortune; but what is his position in society to be henceforth? What kind of reception is he to have from his neighbors when he returns to his home? We give a wide berth to horse thieves and pickpockets; should offenders of this trade have any more respect or recognition in society? Benedict Arnold lived and died under the burden of a nation's curse. The treachery of this man is more deliberate, more cowardly, far less excusable than that of Arnold. The enemies to whom Arnold sold himself were open and honest enemies, who were doing fair battle against his country with steel and gunpowder. The enemies to whom this man has sold himself are men who with the poisoned shafts of political corruption and the deadly weapons of bribery and debauchery are overturning our liberties. If Arnold deserved to feel the heat of a people's anger and to taste the bitterness of a people's scorn, this man deserves it more. If Arnold was driven from his native land to seek ineffectual shelter among the foes of his country, who had used him and despised him, this man should be made to feel that there is no harbor for him in this land, nor in any land where honor is not a by-word. Let him take the price of his manhood and be gone with it!

SLANDER.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *Times* on Wednesday omitted to publish the straightforward and explicit retraction of its slander on Governor Fenton which, in a moment of misplaced confidence, we expected from it. The *Times* has recently been an eloquent denouncer of reckless journalism. It rejoiced the other day over the verdict in the Goldschmidt libel suit as a salutary lesson to newspapers which abuse the liberty of the press by invading private character; and it justly remarked that "there are papers here which would stand a very poor chance of carrying on business if the law of libel afforded calumniated persons any real protection." The libellous story which occasioned these remarks was an unfounded report that Mr. Goldschmidt had squandered his wife's property. The ink is hardly dry on the comments we have quoted when the *Times* publishes a libel a thousand fold more atrocious, accusing an eminent Senator of selling out his party and conspiring with his political opponents to bribe a member of the Legislature. Such a charge as this ought never to be made except upon the most convincing evidence. The *Times* seems to have had no evidence at all. It spoke upon the faith of a baseless Albany rumor, confirmed, as it supposed, by the statement that Governor Fenton had called upon Jay Gould at the Erie offices, and held a prolonged interview with him. We have inquired into this circumstance (as the *Times* might have done and ought to have done), and are able to say that the statement is untrue. Governor Fenton went to the public offices of the Erie Company with another gentleman to give orders for the transportation of certain freight over the road, and, having transacted his business, came away. He was not in the building fifteen minutes. Mr. Fenton has denied in the most sweeping and emphatic manner the charges which have been made against his integrity, and we are satisfied that all impartial men believe him to have been shamefully maligned.

Under these circumstances it was reasonable to expect from the *Times* a frank withdrawal of its accusations and an apology for making them. It gives us, instead, a number of reasons for suspecting Governor Fenton on general principles, and leaves the public in doubt whether it means to retract or to reaffirm charges which it owns itself unable to support. This is neither manly nor decent. The readiness of a journal which proclaims itself the champion of propriety to seize upon the most infamous falsehoods and repeat them without a shadow of reason, is astonishing enough; but its hesitation either to persist in its position or manfully to draw back is more surprising still. We commend once more to it, and to its comrade in slander, the Springfield *Republican*, the excellent sentence above quoted:—"There are papers here which would stand a very poor chance of carrying on business if the law of libel afforded calumniated persons any real protection."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company, for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote, by ballot in person, or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES, Secretary.

4 18

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the Office of said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 8th day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies and the merger of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES, Secretary.

4 18

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEBANON AND TREMONT RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, April 15, 1871.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said company in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders and a vote by ballot in person or by proxy taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election for President and six Managers will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock M. ALBERT FOSTER,

4 10 3w Secretary.

☞ NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP RAILROAD CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M. ALBERT FOSTER,

4 11 17t Secretary.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,

s 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

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Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates. All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

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ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

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LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

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CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

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PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. s24

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities,

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PHILADELPHIA.

A RELIABLE Safe Home Investment.

THE Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,900,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

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Dealers in Government Securities,

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's 7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly 100 miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of 1300 acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

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Make Collections on all points.

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Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 9

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Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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s PHILADELPHIA.

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GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

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Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

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ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

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SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

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And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

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The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company

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COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

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TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

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OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

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FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

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This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH, Now open.

Terms, $3 per day.

4 1 3m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Knights of Pythias yesterday confirmed the new Grand Lodge of Maryland. P. G. C. Berry was appointed in place of Philip Lowry on the Committee of Unwritten Work.

—Hon. Thomas Cochrane had a good audience for his elaborate argument on the Philadelphia plan of local taxation last night. The lecture was a most thorough one.

—Hon. S. Garfielde last night expatiated on the boundless wealth of the great Northwest, its matchless climate, its enormous deposits of metals, and its grain-growing capacities capable of supporting millions of human souls.

—The thermometer yesterday at 3 P. M. marked 70 degrees.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Brooklyn, New York, journeymen house painters demand $3·50 per day on and after Monday next.

—Large numbers of members of Congress started yesterday afternoon and evening for their respective homes.

—Secretary Boutwell will leave Washington on Monday for Chicago, to be absent about ten days, on private business.

—President Grant, accompanied by Senator Morton and General Porter, left Washington for the West, on the 5·40 train, yesterday afternoon, and will be absent about a week.

—Assemblyman Winans, of the New York Legislature, the Republican who voted with the Democrats to prevent a dead-lock in that body, has prepared a statement as to his action in the matter.

—The President of the United States issued yesterday a proclamation convening the Senate in extraordinary session on the 10th of May. The session will be for the consideration of business which by that time will be perfected by the Joint High Commission.

—The citizens of the District of Columbia held their first election yesterday under the recent act of Congress giving them a territorial form of government. The result was a Republican victory. A number of ladies attempted to vote, but their ballots were not received, on the ground that they had not been registered.

Foreign Affairs.

—People continue to leave Paris in large numbers.

—The ramparts around Paris are rapidly being strengthened.

—The Communist troops claim to have regained some of their lost positions.

—The insurgents are now bombarding Sevres from a new naval battery.

—The cholera is anticipated in Paris, and many deaths are occurring from kindred diseases.

—Thiers declares that the end of the criminal resistance to the Government is approaching.

—Fighting continues between the Versailles and Communist troops, with advantages in favor of the former.

—The Versailles troops retain the advantageous positions they have secured with calmness and determination.

—A despatch from Constantinople says the Porte intends to send a large iron-clad fleet to cruise in the Black Sea.

—The Commune has issued a manifesto saying that Paris is once more laboring and suffering for the regeneration of France.

—The artists of Paris have held a meeting to protest against the destruction of the column in the Place Vendome and the Arc de Triomphe.

—Engagements continue in Cuba between the native and Spanish troops, and recently the former have suffered severely in some of the encounters.

—Advices from Versailles yesterday report that the fighting still continues at Asnieres, where the insurgents are making a desperate and bloody attempt to regain their lost position.

—The Versailles troops have succeeded in obtaining possession of Asnieres, and have found that the suburb suffered severely from the pillage and maraunding of the insurgent troops.

CITY COUNCILS.

The Proceedings Yesterday.

Select Council met at half-past 3 o'clock, President Cattell in the chair.

Mr. Shoemaker offered a resolution increasing the duties of the Clerk of Select Council, in order to insure the preservation of documents.

The bill was recommitted to the Committee on Law for completion.

A communication was received from Wm. H. Williams & Co., offering to pave Broad street with wooden pavement at four dollars per square yard, and guaranteeing to keep the same in repair for ten years; and if at the end of that period any portion of the pavement is defective, to relay it at their own expense. Referred to the Committee on Improved Pavement.

A resolution to erect additional market sheds on Girard avenue, after considerable discussion, was postponed until the second Thursday in November.

A resolution was passed asking the Legislature not to enforce the purchase of buildings on Tinicum Island, but to permit the Lazaretto to remain where it is. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Huhn in the chair.

A number of petitions were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. Shisler offered a resolution requesting the Chief Commissioner of Highways to inform Councils why the obstructions at Penrose Ferry Bridge are not removed, so that the bridge may be completed. Adopted.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee on Finance, presented an ordinance to create a loan of $500,000 for the further extension of the Gas Works, with a resolution annexed to publish the same. Postponed for a week.

The special order, the Water bill from Select Council, was called up, when Mr. Hall made a motion that the further consideration of the bill be postponed and made the special order at the next meeting, and that it be printed in Common Council appendix.

Mr. Allen, chairman of the Committee on Surveys, reported a resolution directing the establishment of wharf lines around League Island. Adopted.

Mr. J. S. Allen called up the ordinance creating a loan of $2,122,000 for the extension of the water-works.

Mr. Mead moved to amend by striking out $2,122,000 and inserting $1,762,000.

A motion to refer the bill to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report in two weeks, was carried.

The following bills from Select Council were considered:—

A resolution directing the City Solicitor to proceed against certain telegraph companies for obstructing the highways with telegraph poles was concurred in.

A resolution of instruction to the Receiver of Taxes relative to defaulting clerks, amended by striking out Receiver of Taxes and inserting City Controller, was concurred in.

The ordinance for the construction of iron inlets was amended to read, "that the inlets shall not cost over $145 each," and then passed.

A resolution requesting the Legislature not to pass the act providing for the sale of the Lazarettc property was agreed to, and the Chamber adjourned.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

Violent Death of a Respectable Citizen—His Skull Smashed in by an Infuriate Drayman.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 18th inst. says:—

One of the most startling and deplorable cases of homicide which has occurred in this city for a long time transpired yesterday evening at the freight depot of the Pacific Railroad. The victim was Mr. William H. Gray, of the firm of Gray & Painter, grocers, and the perpetrator of the outrage was a drayman.

STATEMENT OF MR. D. H. PAINTER.

Mr. Gray, myself, and the driver went over to load some hemp. In the depot we got a truck and put a bale on it; the driver got ahead of the draymen, and the draymen threatened to move our team away; we were probably 30 feet from him; he came to where we were and got to quarrelling; he had hardly got at him when he took a stake lying on the ground and just him once; he fell towards me and I got hold of and raised him; he never spoke.

Mr. Gray appears to have been struck when quite unaware of any foul intentions being entertained towards him. He was approached from behind, and Mr. Painter observed the drayman hit him, but the man's actions were so quick that he could not avert the blow. The stake was a heavy one, and swung by the powerful arm of a stalwart frame, came down with a fearful momentum, and crashed in the skull to an extent which dissipated all hope of successful treatment.

FLIGHT OF THE SLAYER.

There were quite a number of persons in the vicinity of the scene of the occurrence, and considerable excitement prevailed. No one except those immediately tending the wounded man had an adequate conception of the shocking character of the attack, but when the perpetrator of the outrage fled he was hotly pursued. He evaded capture and got clear of his pursuers.

DEATH OF MR. GRAY.

Mr. Gray, on being removed to his residence on Targee street, between Market street and Clark avenue, was attended by Drs. Shore, Hogden, and Mudd. The skull had been badly crushed in; one fracture extended four inches from behind the left ear, and the brain was exposed. The operation of trepanning was performed, but all surgical aid was of no avail, and Mr. Gray expired at 10 minutes to 8. He did not speak or manifest consciousness from the time he was struck.

THE ACCUSED.

The delivery clerk at the freight depot gave it as his opinion that the man who struck the blow was John Tracy, a drayman in the employ of Lewis Nanson & Co., commission merchants.

Tracy had come for six barrels of butter, and had signed for it in the delivery-book.

The police made strenuous exertions to effect the arrest of the guilty party. There was but little doubt of his speedy arrest.

DECEASED AND HIS FAMILY.

Mr. Gray was thirty-six years old; he had a large circle of friends, and had acquired considerable property. He left a wife heart-broken with the grief which had fallen on her and her four children with such appalling swiftness.

OBITUARY.

Giovanni Battista Guiseppe Patania.

Signor Giovanni Battista Guiseppe Patania, who died in New York on the 17th inst., was a native of Palermo, Sicily, and at the time of his death was fifty-seven years old. He was an artist by profession, as his father also was. He paid much attention to portrait painting, and among the last products of his pencil were a portrait of Miss Nettie Chase, daughter of the Chief Justice, and one of the late Chancellor Robinson, painted for the Manhattan Club. He was famous for his grotesque figures, and capital caricatures of Bierstadt, Ginoux, Eastman Johnson, Beard and others, still hang in his studio, corner of Broadway and Tenth street. Signor Patania had resided in this country fifteen years, and his death resulted from combined attacks of heart disease and softening of the brain. His funeral took place yesterday at the church of St. Antonio de Padona, and was attended by a large concourse of friends.

A German Liberal's Blast Against Bismarck.

Herr Virchow, one of the leaders of the German liberal party, has written the following letter refusing the candidature to the German Diet:—

"In reply to your letter, informing me that I have been appointed a candidate for the Second Electoral district of Berlin, I beg to say that I do not think there is any reason for changing my resolution to remain a stranger to the Reichstag. In my opinion there does not exist at this moment, nor will there for a long time exist, any possibility for modifying or ameliorating, in the proper sense of liberty, the present constitution of the German empire. If it is thought that the duty devolving upon me would only be to keep on the *qui vive* in order to prevent the present situation from becoming still worse, I hope that the electors will also acknowledge that even to render a good serve as a check against absolutism is impossible without a dissolution. For ten years have I been content to render this ungrateful service in the Prussian Parliament. I now leave it to others, who have more time and confidence than I have, to do likewise in the Reichstag."

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON

NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE METHODIST,

Of New York, has always been edited with marked ability by Rev. Dr. CROOKS. Its publishers have just added to its Editorial Corps Rev. ABEL STEVENS, an equally experienced journalist, and author of the best History of Methodism extant. They have also engaged contributions and sermons from the Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, whose success and popularity as a preacher, writer, and lecturer are almost unexampled, and whose Free Tabernacle in Brooklyn, with its congregation of over three thousand people, is one of the marvels of the age. Rev. H. W. BEECHER has a Lecture-Room Talk every week.

THE METHODIST abounds in good things, is never dull or dry, has stories for children, hints for farmers, and something for everybody. Mrs. WILLING'S great Serial Story is almost ready. They offer for the price of one year's subscription ($3·50) to send THE METHODIST from now until July 1, 1872.

Specimen copies free. 4 17 6t

No. 114 NASSAU Street, New York.

WILSON'S

CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,

4 1 3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

CARACAS CHOCOLATE,

Imported and for sale by

DALLETT & SON,

4 1 1m No. 129 S. FRONT Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTRIX'S PEREMPTORY SALE—Estate of Hanson Robinson, dec'd.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Very Elegant Country Seat and Farm known as "Woolton Hall," Mansion, Farm, and Tenant Houses, 50 acres, Philadelphia and Wilmington Turnpike, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Del., 3 squares from Bellevue Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, half mile from the River Delaware, 3 miles from Wilmington, 9 miles from Chester, and 23 miles from Philadelphia. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without any reserve whatever, at the Philadelphia Exchange—

All that very elegant country-seat and farm, comprising 50 acres of land, situate on the westerly side of the Philadelphia and Wilmington turnpike and on two private roads, three fronts, about 9 miles below Chester, 3 above Wilmington, 23 from Philadelphia, half mile of the river Delaware, and about 3 squares from Bellevue Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. The improvements are an elegant and spacious three-story stone mansion, main building 49 by 48 feet, extreme length 91 feet, and circular piazza and portico around three sides of it; constructed on the castellated style of architecture, being built in the most substantial manner throughout; has large hall in the centre, saloon parlor, conservatory, dining-room, library, kitchen, scullery, store and china room, and fire-proof safe on the first floor; 4 commodious chambers (each having a bath-room and marble-top stationary washstand, hot and cold water, water-closet) on the second floor; 4 chambers, 2 bath-rooms, and 2 water-tanks (which are supplied by 2 hydraulic rams—one of the tanks will contain 1800 gallons of spring water on the third floor, and an observatory above. Balconies, with windows opening to them from all the rooms; private stairway, numerous closets (including cedar and wine), stained glass windows, marble mantels, walls and ceilings beautifully frescoed, handsomely papered and painted, gas (with handsome fixtures) and water throughout, 5 bath-rooms, water-closets, bell-calls, 2 furnaces, cooking range, etc.

A genteel 2½-story stone farm house, two-story stone tenant house, stone stable and carriage house (Norman style), stalls for five horses; stone ice house, filled, with a keeping-room for provisions; frame tool house, stone and frame barn, gas house, built of stone, complete arrangement for making gas, the operation very simple; frame chicken house, 6 acres of woodland, a rivulet of pure spring water runs through it, and collected by a small dam, and carried 925 feet through iron pipes into the rain box, the surplus flowing into the pond; also a fish pond, beautiful stone wall on the turnpike front, capped with North river flagging; very elegant Osage orange hedge, forms a beautiful curve around the front lawn; the gravel drives about half-mile in length, ranging from 10 to 20 feet wide; are thoroughly made, paved with large stones and covered with broken stones and gravel, and underground drainage; large vegetable garden, beautiful lawn, in the centre of which is a handsome iron summer house, surrounded by beautiful trees; abundance of fruit trees, apple orchard, etc.; also, 416 beautiful and well-grown forest and evergreen trees on the sides of the drives and around the mansion.

This property was built by the late Hanson Robinson, for his own occupancy, and no expense has been spared to make it a very elegant and finished country seat, all the materials being of the best, and the grounds beautifully laid out. The mansion is located in the centre of an extensive lawn, elevated over 200 feet above the river Delaware, and commands a beautiful and extended view up and down the river and surroundings.

The location is especially healthy. Photographs, plans, and pamphlets, containing more full particulars, may be seen at the Auction Rooms, Philadelphia, or at the office of Samuel M. Harrington, Esq., Attorney for the Executrix, second story, building, Seventh and Market streets, Wilmington, Delaware, where any one wishing to view the premises can get a conveyance. Trains leave Philadelphia at 8·30 and 11 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 7 P. M. for Bellevue Station. The house and premises will be ready for inspection at all times. On Tuesdays and Fridays of each week a carriage will be at Bellevue Station on the arrival of 11 A. M. and 2·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, to convey visitors to the property.

Terms of Sale.—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on the premises, to be secured, with interest, etc., by bond and mortgage, with policy of fire insurance transferred as collateral.

Immediate possession. $1000 to be paid at time of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s 5t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Two-story brick dwelling, Sixty-fifth street, south of Callowhill street. All that two-story Mansard-roof dwelling, with bay window, verandahs, etc., and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Sixty-fifth street, 76 feet south of Callowhill street; containing in front 38 feet, and extending in depth 145 feet to a 10 feet wide alley. The house contains large parlor, dining room, kitchen, and 5 chambers, built in the best manner, etc. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Two-story brick dwelling, Sixty-fifth street, north of Race street. All that two-story brick Mansard-roof dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Sixty-fifth street, 200 feet north of Race street; the lot containing in front on Sixty-fifth street 40 feet, and extending in depth 225 feet to a 50 feet street. It is substantially built; has parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, and 6 chambers. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. For further particulars, apply to Jeremiah Bonsall, S. W. corner Sixty-fifth and Vine streets.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1070 East Norris street, second house above Thompson street. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate No. 1070 East Norris street, second house above Thompson street; containing in front on East Norris street 15 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 108 feet 8 inches, to a 4-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It is occupied as a store and dwelling, contains 8 rooms; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. For further particulars, apply to F. C. Headman, No. 524 Arch street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—2 two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 713 and 715 Pierce street, west of Seventh street and south of Morris street, First ward. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 two-story brick dwellings and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Pierce street, 144 feet west of Seventh street, Nos. 713 and 715; each containing in front on Pierce street 14 feet, and extending in depth 44 feet. Together with the common use and privilege of a 2 feet wide alley, laid out and opened. They each have 4 rooms, gas, range, etc. Each subject to a yearly ground-rent of $30. Immediate possession. They will be sold separately. Keys at No. 923 South Fifteenth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story brick Dwelling, No. 1832 Bond street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, below Moore street. On Tuesday, April 25, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Bond street, below Moore street, No. 1832; containing in front on Bond street 14 feet, and extending in depth on the south line 70 feet 2 inches, and on the north line 61 feet 7 inches, to a 20-feet wide street. Subject to a redeemable yearly ground-rent of $36 currency. Terms—Cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s21 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand. Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1133 S. Fifth street, below Morris street. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick messuage, with two-story brick back building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Fifth street, 316 feet 6 inches south of Morris street, First ward, No. 1133, opposite depot of Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway; containing in front on Fifth street 15 feet, and extending in depth 64 feet 9 inches. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15M6&13 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1314 Master street, between Thirteenth and Broad streets. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Master street, west of Thirteenth street, No. 1314; containing in front on Master street 17 feet, and extending in depth 81 feet. Subject to the restriction that no building for offensive occupation shall ever be erected on said lot. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, heater, range, etc. Immediate possession. Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 5 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—15 Very Desirable Lots, Broad street, Fifteenth street, Federal street, Thirteenth street, Clarion street. On Tuesday, April 25, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described Lots of Ground, viz.:

Nos. 1 and 2. All those two contiguous lots of ground, situate on the east side of Broad street, 50 feet south of Federal street; containing together in front on Broad street 50 feet, and extending in depth 200 feet to Watts street.

Nos. 3 and 4. All that lot of ground, situate on the west side of Broad street, 150 feet south of Federal street; containing together in front on Broad street 50 feet, and extending in depth 178 feet to Tiernan street.

No. 5. All that lot of ground, situate on the east side of Fifteenth street, 202 feet 6 inches south of Federal street; containing in front on Fifteenth street 17 feet, and extending in depth 178 feet to Tiernann street.

No. 6. All that lot of ground, situate on the south side of Federal street, 86 feet ½ of an inch east of Fifteenth street; containing in front on Federal street 18 feet ½ of an inch, and extending in depth on the east line 119 feet ½ of an inch, and on the west line 112 feet 10½ inches, to a 3-feet wide alley running from Fifteenth street to Tiernan street.

Nos. 7 and 8. All these two contiguous lots of ground, described together as follows:—Situate on the north side of Federal street, and west side of a 20 feet wide street running north from Federal street, 156 feet 5 inches east from Fifteenth street; containing together in front on Federal street 34 feet, and extending in depth along the said 20-feet wide street 145 feet 1¾ inches, and on the west line 143 feet 8½ inches, to a 3-feet wide alley, which runs eastward into the said 20 feet street.

No. 9. All that lot of ground, situate on the north side of Federal street, 56 feet 1 inch east of Watts street; containing in front on Federal street 18 feet ½ of an inch, and extending in depth on the east line 111 feet 8½ inches, and on the west line 110 feet 5½ inches to a 3-feet wide alley, running from Watts street to Clarion street.

No. 10. All that lot of ground, situate on the west side of Clarion street, 173 feet south of Federal street; containing in front on Clarion street 16 feet, and extending in depth 66 feet.

No. 11. All that lot of ground, situate on the west side of Thirteenth street, 196 feet 8 inches south of Federal street, containing in front on Thirteenth street 19 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth 100 feet to Clarion street.

No. 12. All that lot of ground, situate on the north side of Federal street, 169 feet 11 inches west of Twelfth street; containing in front on Twelfth street 17 feet, and extending in depth 157 feet to Anita street.

No. 13. All that lot of ground, situate on the west side of a 30 feet wide street, laid out and opened for public use, called Clarion street, containing in front on Clarion street 16 feet, and extending in depth 66 feet.

Plans at the Auction Rooms. For further particulars apply to C. H. & P. MUIRHEAD, No. 206 South Sixth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 8 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1903 Thompson street, Twentieth ward. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Thompson street, 72 feet west of Nineteenth street, No. 1903; the lot containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth on the east line 76 feet 5 inches, and on the west line 66 feet, widening on the rear to 18 feet 6 inches. The house has saloon parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers, bath-room, and saloon sitting-room on the second floor, and 2 chambers on the third floor; has the gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking-range, heater, etc. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1620 Amboy street, Twentieth ward. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Amboy street, between Oxford street and Columbia avenue, Twentieth ward, No. 1620; the lot containing in front 16 feet, including the northern moiety or half part of an alley 2 feet 3 inches wide, and extending in depth 40 feet 6 inches. House contains 6 rooms and bath-room; has gas, hot and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 8 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

{2 15 taw 15 10
BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

GROCERIES, ETC.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.

A full line of choice and desirable FAMILY GROCERIES.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

PRICES REDUCED.

WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN at only 20c. per Can.
PIE PEACHES, in large 3 lb. cans, at 18c. " "
TABLE " " " 25c. " "
BEEFSTEAK TOMATOES, " " 23c. " "
ANDERSON'S ASPARAGUS, " " 28c. " "
FRESH CANTALOUPS, " " 15c. " "

These goods are warranted to be of the best quality, and new goods. For sale at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

3 29thstu rp Below Chesnut, West Side.

SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES,

FINEST QUALITY,

FOR SALE BY THE GALLON, AT

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

4 20 thstu3mrp WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

TEAS. COFFEES.

Imported and Domestic Groceries.

A. J. DE CAMP,

FINE GROCER,

N. W. Corner CHESNUT and SECOND Sts.,

4 13 thsm2m PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.

DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

SILVER WARE

of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmwt

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-second Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on Allen's lane, Mount Airy, Twenty-second ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
4 14 Secretary.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDINGS, Fayette Street, near Charles, BALTIMORE, Md., March 28, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for dredging a channel through Fredericksburg and Spottswood Bars, in the Rappahannock river. Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 28, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. *Separate Proposals* will be also received for removing one wreck in Fredericksburg bar.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed 90 feet in width or 8 feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about two feet

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, MD., March 20, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel in Queenstown Creek, Maryland, from Chester River to Queenstown. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 22, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or eight feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 5, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May 8, 1871, for the delivery of fifteen (15) cords of merchantable hard Wood, at each of the following-named National Cemeteries, viz.:—

Annapolis, Md.; Culpeper, Va.; City Point, Va.; Danville, Va.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Glendale, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va., the last three near Richmond, Va.; Poplar Grove, Va., near Petersburg, Va.; Richmond, Va.; Staunton, Va.; Seven Pines, Va.; Winchester, Va.; Hampton, Va.; Yorktown, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Salisbury, N. C.; and Wilmington, N. C.

The Wood to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Superintendents at each of the Cemeteries may respectively desire.

Forms for proposals furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
4 5 6t Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., March 29, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for excavating a channel in the James river, at the Rocketts, near Richmond, Va.

Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 29, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material to be removed is rock in beds and boulders. The channel is not to exceed 180 feet in width or 18 feet in depth at mean high water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about 2½ feet.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., March 21, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel at Cambridge, Maryland. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 24, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or ten feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 Major of Engineer U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 30, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, May 1, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall with one double and one single iron gate, around the National Cemetery at Annapolis, Md.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per lineal foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement. Forms for proposals and specifications furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
3 31 Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.

"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.

"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.

"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.

"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.

"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene.

Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by

J. HOOVER, No. 804 MARKET Street,
3 16smw3m Philadelphia, second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIRST WEEK, April 17,
of the elaborate Spectacle, in four acts, by Charles M. Barras, entitled
THE BLACK CROOK.
The sole right to its production has been purchased by John E McDonough for this city.
THE MOST COMPLETE ORGANIZATION BOTH IN BALLET AND SCENIC GRANDEUR, introducing for the first time in Philadelphia
THE WONDERFUL MAGILTON TROUPE,
THE GREAT LUPO,
PARISIENNE BALLET, AND
VIENNOIS TROUPES.
THE GREAT SKATERS,
MADLLE PAGANI AND SUARDI.
THE GOLDEN ILLUMINATED TERRACE.
THE BOWER OF FERNS,
THE CRYSTAL CASCADE,
AND
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
Box Sheet at No. 1102 CHESNUT Street and at the Academy of Music. 4 17 6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
MONDAY EVENING, April 24,
the young and accomplished Tragedienne and Vocalist,
MISS ELLA BURNS,
will appear in
TOM TAYLOR'S NEW AND THRILLING PLAY OF
'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN,
which will be produced for the first time IN PHILADELPHIA, AS PLAYED IN LONDON UPWARDS OF 400 NIGHTS. 4 19 4t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AT 8
AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
the Reconstructed Spectacular Pantomime entitled
THE THREE HUNCHBACKS.
The World-renowned Clown,
MR. CHARLES ABBOTT.
The young, peerless, and beautiful
MADLLE MARIE BONFANTI.
SIGNOR NOVISSIMO,
the accomplished Dancer and Maitre de Ballet.
MOE AND GOODRICH. 1t

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 21,
BENEFIT OF MRS. E. F. LEWIS.
OTHELLO.
E. L. DAVENPORT.....as.....Othello
C. R. Thorne, Jr.....as.....Iago
"SCHOOL" on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
MONDAY, April 24, BENEFIT OF M

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1871.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The first session of the Forty-second Congress has come to an end, and the results achieved are before the country. There has been a great deal of meaningless talk; not a few exhibitions of blackguardism, that have tended to decrease the respect of the people of the country for the law-making branch of the Government; a great deal of quarrelling and spiteful oratory on the part of men who entertained exalted ideas of their own importance; and little or no legislation likely to be of any practical benefit to the country. The only important measure that has received the full attention of Congress has been the Ku-klux bill, the utility of which is more than doubtful, while many subjects of unquestionable importance have either not been considered at all or have been unable to command the favorable notice of our Senators and Representatives. The Ku-klux bill passed yesterday, and now it only remains to be seen how much good or how much harm the efforts to enforce it will do. If it has any effect in putting a stop to the political murders and outrages that have disgraced certain portions of the Southern States since the conclusion of the Rebellion, its passage will not be regretted; but all the indications are that it will do more harm than good, and that it will tend to postpone that complete reconciliation between the North and the South which good men of all sections are anxious to bring about. Contrary to the dictates of sound political policy, and contrary to the urgent advice of the best and most thoughtful men of the Republican party, Congress refused to pass an Amnesty law; and this refusal, taken in connection with the passage of the Ku-klux, bill can scarcely fail to increase the irritation and bad feeling that unhappily exist at the South. For the defeat of the Amnesty bill the Senate alone is responsible, and the great mistake made in this instance is unfortunately not the only performance that will tend to bring the "upper house" into discredit. The Senate announced its intention not to consider any measure but the Ku-klux bill, but the Deficiency bill was loaded down with amendments of every description, the great majority of them being private schemes to extract money from the public treasury, and well calculated to increase the unenviable reputation already obtained by the Senate of the United States, that it is one of the most corrupt legislative bodies in the country. Fortunately the House of Representatives is either more virtuous than the Senate or else its members stand in greater awe of public opinion, and it refused to concur in the Senate amendments. During the session about forty bills, public and private, were passed—some of which, like the one for the relief of Nicholas P. Trist, the negotiator of the Guadaloupe treaty, had merit. None of them, however, except the Ku-klux bill, were of special public interest or importance; and, with the result of the six weeks of Congressional labor before them, most sensible people will be apt to think that the session was a waste of time and money, and that it had better not been held.

RELIEF FOR WAR DAMAGES.

We give to-day the report of a special committee of the Senate, which presents an interesting review of the causes of the destruction of Chambersburg by McCausland in 1864, and of the spoliation generally of the border counties by the Rebels, and it presents the question of responsibility for these claims in a manner that cannot fail to carry conviction with it. The committee are unanimous on several most vital primary points. They all unite in testifying that the people, and not speculators, are the parties before the Legislature; that the measure proposed will stand the severest test as to the integrity of its aims, and that the General Government is justly or legally responsible for the liquidation of the claims. The only diversity of opinion among the members of the committee is as to the proper method of presenting the matter to the General Government. The majority unite in a proposition that seems at once just and practicable. They say that by reason of the withdrawal of the troops, organized by the State for our own defense, to reinforce the defeated Federal armies, Chambersburg was burned and the exposed counties suffered great losses, and therefore the General Government owes it to the State and to the despoiled citizens to make restitution. They say, furthermore, that these citizens cannot make successful claim before Congress, but that the State, acting in her capacity of a great Commonwealth, can do so without fear of failure, whenever she can do so in her own name. The majority of the committee do not propose to pay the claims, nor do they ask that any new debt be incurred, or that taxes be increased; but they apply an amount less than the taxes of the raided counties to the payment of interest on the claims, and thus bring them into the possession of the State to recover the money from the General Government with which to pay them. This measure, it is claimed with reason, will afford substantial and immediate benefit to the people who have lost their property, without imposing debt or taxes upon the State, and secure the payment in full of these extraordinary losses at an early day by the United States. It seems to be free from objectionable features, and it will doubtless afford the much needed relief to the citizens who have suffered, without in any degree impairing the very flattering condition of our finances and credit. The committee seem to have united in a careful effort to have all speculative, frivolous, and dishonest claims excluded from the benefits of the bill; and if that be faithfully done, the measure will be satisfactory to the public.

The closing hours of the session in the House of Representatives yesterday were devoted by Butler and Farnsworth to a characteristic purpose. Butler attempted to show that he was not a blackguard, as charged against him by garrulous old Garrett Davis, but unhappily thought it necessary, in so doing, to prove that almost everybody else was a blackguard. Farnsworth, who appears to think that he was sent to Congress for the express and solitary purpose of worrying Butler, indulged in the same line of talk, but succeeded only in confusing Butler with his brother-in-law. Beck, the lively Kentucky Democrat, likewise participated in the melee, and proved that Southern Democratic virtue of the old-fashioned ante-bellum type is not extinct. And finally, just before the Speaker's hammer fell and the session was adjourned without day, Sunset Cox expressed a desire to have the coroner called in. If the coroner could be called in to hold an inquest on Butler and Farnsworth, it would be a good thing for Congress and the Republican party. These two worthies are getting monotonous. Butler may not be an honest man, and Farnsworth may not be a white man, but a coroner's jury, the people begin to think, would be the best authority to inquire into and settle the matter.

Councils yesterday determined to appropriate the Spring Garden Hall property, at the corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, to the purposes of the Girls' Normal School. The present building will either be extensively altered or else torn down and a new one erected. It is most probable that a new structure will be put up, as the present one is not adapted to the uses of the school, and the alterations required are so many that it will most likely be considered advantageous to erect an entirely new building with all the modern improvements. The present Normal School building in Sergeant street is notoriously inadequate, and better accommodations should have been provided long ago. The Boys' High School has been accommodated in an elegant and commodious edifice upon our noblest thoroughfare for many years, and it is not creditable that the girls' school, which is of equal importance, should have been up to the present time confined to the dingy and incommodious structure on Sergeant street. The location of Spring Garden Hall is an excellent one for the Girls' Normal School; and whether the present building is retained or a new one erected, it is to be hoped that the necessary work will be completed at as early a day as is possible, in order that the school may have the benefit of the change without farther delay.

Smith, that incorrigible "Rooster," suffered a relapse yesterday afternoon. In fact, he was subjected to another attack of pneumatics, which was severe enough while it lasted, although happily it did not last long. It was under the guise of a "Pennsylvania and New Jersey Transportation Company" that Smith introduced his submarine tubes to the House. Sam Josephs, who finds it quite impossible to be a stranger to virtue on all occasions, riddled Smith's tubes so effectually that they would not hold "*slush*," and an indefinite postponement put an end to the business. Smith must try again.

THE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

In the Congress of the United States, at Washington, the Democratic party are fortunately in a minority. At Albany, the capital of the State of New York, as well as in New York city, and in some of the Southern States and districts where Ku-kluxism is most rampant, they are in a majority. We refer to these well-known facts because, in view of the tone of the address issued by the Democrats in Congress yesterday, they afford a forcible new illustration of the old rhyme setting forth that

"When the devil was sick the devil a monk would be;
When the devil got well the devil a monk was he."

The Democrats at Washington, being in a minority, complain that "partisanship is the only test applied to the distribution" of Federal patronage, they are shocked at the enormous amount of the national expenditures, and they burn with indignation at the thought that "the public offices have been multiplied beyond all precedent to serve as instruments in the perpetuation of power." While it is quite possible that there is some truth, perhaps too much, in these charges, the wonder is that the party which has its chief seats of power at Albany and New York, and which finds its master-spirits in the Tammany Hall Ring, should presume to make such accusations at a time when the inherent rottenness of its own organization is so painfully apparent. Surely some better time should be chosen for these accusations than the moment when Tweed is completing his arrangements for the extension of a series of unprecedented exactions upon the tax-payers of New York, and when the evidences of his controlling influence over the Democratic organization are being multiplied. It may be wrong to make partisanship the only test applicable to the distribution of patronage, but the Democracy, who invented the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils, who have maintained it with a vigor unknown to all other political organizations, and who do not even now pretend that they will ever depart from this cardinal principle of their faith, are not the men to denounce the Republicans for a partial imitation of their example. However wrong it may be to multiply public offices unnecessarily, what prudent citizen would venture to look for a reform of this abuse to the party of Tweed and Tammany Hall? Coming nearer home, how many good policemen did Daniel M. Fox keep in office, despite their Republicanism; and how many bad ones did he appoint and retain in office, despite their deficiencies and delinquencies, simply because they were zealous and faithful adherents of the Democratic party? And how many Democratic State legislators and Councilmen would hesitate to provide profitable places for their partisan associates if they had the power?

Aside from the moralizing passages of the address of the Democratic Congressmen, its other paragraphs relate mainly to revenue reform (so-called) and the Ku-klux bill. The talk about revenue reform means free-trade, but the authors of this document have been too cowardly to say so in plain English. They wished to secure the signatures of all the Democratic Senators and Congressmen, and as a few of the number were anxious to win tariff votes in their districts, it was deemed impolitic to deal fairly and frankly with the people. The true attitude of the party is well described in the statement that it is for free-trade everywhere except where more powerful interests demand protection, when it suddenly becomes, in such particular localities, an ardent champion of domestic industry. But in reality it has not been for many years heartily in favor of protecting anything except slavery, and since its abolition it is at this moment heartily and sincerely in favor of the principle more nearly allied to slavery in its practical operation than any doctrine extensively advocated in this country, to wit, free-trade.

The Ku-klux clause of the address is false in some of its assertions and ridiculous in others. It has the audacity to assert that the Democratic party has no sympathy with attempts to deprive any man of his rights under the Constitution—an assertion which, in view of innumerable outrages upon colored citizens and in view of the doctrines openly proclaimed by a large portion of the Democratic party, is manifestly untrue. It also alleges that "no word of conciliation, of kind encouragement, or fraternal fellowship has ever been spoken by the President or by Congress to the people of the Southern States." This assertion is so preposterously and notoriously false that it is positively ridiculous. The whole address is so notably weak and deficient that it is charitable to suppose that its author, before preparing it, had indulged in an extra allowance of Bourbon, by way of mitigating his grief over the tendency of recent political events to heal dissensions in the Republican ranks and to ensure continued Republican ascendancy.

DR. DOLLINGER.

Dr. John Joseph Ignatius Dollinger, against whom the Pope has hurled the major excommunication, was born at Bamberg, in Bavaria, on the 28th of February, 1799. He was educated for the Church, and, immediately after his ordination in 1822, was appointed chaplain to the diocese of his native town. In 1826 he made his first appearance as an author, publishing in that year a work on "The Doctrine of the Eucharist during the First Three Centuries." This brought him into prominence, and the same year he was invited to lecture on the history of the Church before the University of Munich, a Roman Catholic institution, with which he has remained in connection until the present time as Professor of Church History. The substance of his lectures was published in 1828, under the title of "Manual of the History of the Church," and in a more extended form in 1838, as a "Treatise on the History of the Church."

Turning his attention to political life finally, he was, in 1845, elected to represent the University of Munich in the Bavarian Parliament, becoming in 1851 a delegate to the Diet of the Germanic Confederation at Frankfort. Here he gave full vent to his extremely liberal opinions, and cast his vote for the absolute separation of the Church from the State. He then attacked the temporal power of the Pope, the abandonment of which he advocated in a series of lectures delivered in 1861. Throughout his long career he has frequently appeared as an author, all his works having a direct bearing upon the history of the Church and its relations to the State. His erudition is as accurate as it is extended, and he has long stood in the very front rank of the historians of the Church.

The action of the late Œcumenical Council on the question of Papal infallibility served to fully arouse the venerable theologian, and during the discussion in the Council Dr. Dollinger assailed the arguments of the Papal party in a masterly manner, effectually exposing their absurdity, and bringing down upon himself the full measure of Papal wrath. He is suspected, also, of having been one of the unacknowledged authors of "Janus," the famous anti-infallibilist tract which appeared the year before the assembling of the Council. This suspicion tended to increase the disfavor in which he was held at the Vatican, and his final refusal, when called upon by the Archbishop of Munich, to give in his adhesion to the obnoxious dogma has resulted in his excommunication by the Pope. But Dr. Dollinger still holds his professorship in an orthodox Catholic university, and the grave question which is now presented involves his retention or removal from this post. It is understood that he will be supported fully by the Minister of Worship and the other lay functionaries of the Bavarian Government.

It is scarcely possible that, in opposition to them, King Louis will succumb to the demand for his removal; and in the event of his retaining his professorship, a lively and necessarily bitter warfare between the Liberal and Ultramontane parties in Bavaria is in prospect. Whatever may be the result of the struggle, the high reputation of Dr. Dollinger is beyond its reach, and in the end the cause of a liberal and enlightened Christianity will not be apt to suffer.

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The sale at C. F. Haseltine's Galleries, No. 1125 Chesnut street, last evening, made by Henry W. & B. Scott, Jr., was well attended, but prices were lower than ever obtained in his galleries.

The sale will be continued this evening, when the balance of the catalogue will be sold, in consequence of extensive alterations about being made in his galleries.

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THE BORDER CLAIMS.

Report of the Committee

To the State Senate.

The Status of the Claimants.

Recommendations of the Report.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, April 21.—In the State Senate to-day the committee on the claims known as the "border county claims" presented the following elaborate report:—

BORDER CLAIMS REPORT.

The select committee to whom was referred the petition of five hundred citizens of Chambersburg, praying for some legislation to make compensation for the extraordinary losses of property sustained by them during the late war, make the following report:—

That they have considered the subject matter of the petition referred to them, and generally the question of losses by our citizens of the southern border during the war, by reason of depredations upon their property by the Confederate and Federal forces, and particularly by raids of the former, and will proceed to state their conclusions upon the several points involved in the question of public responsibility for those losses, with the grounds upon which their conclusions rest. Their report is made thus broad, because they understand that their investigation was not intended to be confined to the Chambersburg losses alone, but to extend to all the losses which occurred upon the border which heretofore have been subjected to examination under the authority of the State.

LIABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The first question to be considered is, whether the United States are liable for the losses upon the border, either by reason of a direct constitutional obligation or by reason of particular facts connected with the several invasions of the State, or by both.

By the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States it is provided that the United States shall protect each of the States of the Union against invasion. This guarantee is coupled with two others—the one for protection of the several States against domestic violence upon demand of State authorities, and the other to secure to them republican forms of government. Against every form of external and internal danger, accompanied by violence, this comprehensive section of guarantees was intended to protect the States, and the obligation assumed by the United States under it has but one expressed limitation, which is, that the interposition of the Federal Government against domestic violence must be invoked by the Legislature of a State or by the Executive thereof when the Legislature cannot be convened. No one can doubt, upon reading these guarantees of the Constitution, and duly considering the general objects for which the Constitution was made, as announced in its preamble, that complete defense to the states was promised and intended thereby, and that an obligation of self-defense which, in the absence of the constitutional compact, would have rested exclusively upon the several States was thereby charged upon the Federal Government.

It is not necessary to insist that the States respectively parted with the right of defending themselves against external danger, when imminent, or against actual invasion, but unquestionably the whole duty of defending them was imposed upon the United States. Nor can it be doubted that this obligation and duty of the United States to protect each State against invasion is not confined to cases of invasion by a foreign enemy. The guarantee is expressed in general language, and is without limitation. An invasion of a State from another State or association of States is as much provided against as an invasion from abroad. This is the clear conclusion to be drawn from the language of the guarantee, and from considering the known reasons which dictated its insertion in the Constitution. Hence Judge Story, in his work upon the Constitution, section 1818, in speaking of this guarantee, declares "that the latitude of the expression here used seems to secure each State not only against foreign hostility, but against ambitious or vindictive enterprises of its more powerful neighbors."

It is beyond dispute that the United States did not keep this guarantee of defense upon the several occasions when our border was struck by the enemy during the recent war of the Rebellion. The guarantee was not kept and duties under it performed by the United States, and by reason of their default our citizens were assailed in their peaceful homes and their property appropriated, or wasted and consumed. They were completely innocent of all blame. They had performed all their duties both to the State and Federal Governments, by contribution of taxes, by voluntary assessments upon themselves in aid of the common defense, by the raising of troops, and by complete obedience to all the laws of the land. But their just claim—their absolute right to protection and defense against external violence—was not maintained by ei her of the Governments tc which they owed allegiance.

It is true, as a general principle, that "protection against invasion is due from every society to the parts composing it." (Story on Con., sec. 1818.) This correlative of allegiance rests upon every State, and in the absence of compact or treaty between States is exclusively a State obligation. But under our system of dual government the case is widely different, as already shown. Primarily, this obligation unquestionably rests on the United States, and was assumed by them in the Federal compact for full and valuable consideration. The contribution of State strength to the Union, and the assumption of numerous and onerous duties to the Federal Government by the people and Government of each State, constitute the solid foundation upon which this Federal obligation rests. It follows that a State may demand this protection for its citizens from the Federal Government in every possible case, and hence, in no case can the answer be made by or in behalf of that government that the State is bound to defend itself.

If, then, any obligation or duty rests upon a State to protect its own people against invasion, it must be considered as one to be discussed only between the State and its own citizens in view of the peculiar relations which subsist between them. The United States cannot assert any such State obligation or duty in the face of their own clear guarantee contained in the fourth article of the Constitution.

In the default of the constitutional protection of the State by the United States against invasion, and of an actual defense of the State by herself (in consequence of such default), can any doubt that the outlay incurred by the State for defensive purposes would constitute a just demand against the United States? In such cases ought not the guaranteeing party to make good the outlay incurred by reason of its default, and when the State makes her demand for reimbursement, would it not be most unreasonable and unjust to repudiate or reject it? But can losses incurred by the State or by her citizens in consequence of a breach of the guarantee be put upon a different footing from the outlays incurred by the State in self-defense? In each case the default of the guaranteeing and protecting party is the cause and foundation of the demand. The committee can discover no limitation in such case upon the responsibility of the United States except their inability to respond to the demand. It is admitted that war ravages may be so extensive as to render indemnity to innocent sufferers impossible. The burden may be too great to be borne, and cannot, therefore, be accepted or assumed. But in the present case this plea of bankruptcy or inability cannot be interposed.

It is to be observed that the guarantee in the Constitution is one in favor of the several States in their capacity as parties to the compact, and it is therefore to be asserted by the States and not by individual citizens in all cases of its violation. Hence it is proper and becomes necessary, in the present instance, to examine the relations and intercourse between the State and the Federal Government during the war, and the conduct of each in relation to the defense of the State. Did the State perform all her duties to the Federal Government, and is she in a position to claim that the guarantee in question should have been kept? The answer to this question is furnished by the statutes of the Commonwealth, and by the public records of the war.

The State furnished her due share of militia and volunteers under the several calls made by the President of the United States, and she submitted without complaint to the vigorous execution within her limits of the conscription of March, 1863, and its several supplements. Her due share of troops for the public service was furnished by her or drawn from her under the United States laws and Presidential proclamations throughout the war, and in addition thereto, in several cases of emergency, she furnished to the United States her own defensive force. At the urgent demand of the War Department she allowed her border to be uncovered to the stroke of the enemy, when, by a more selfish policy she could have secured her own protection at the peril of the common interests involved in the struggle.

But it is a material consideration in passing upon her conduct as a member of the Federal Union in a time of unexampled difficulty and danger, that she did not rely wholly upon the United States for her protection from external danger. In addition to a prompt, zealous, and complete performance of all her duties to the common cause, she made adequate provision for defending herself, and would have wholly relieved the Federal Government from the performance of practical duties to her under the constitutional guarantee if that Government had not interfered with her defensive arrangements and taken from her her defensive force.

The report then proceeds to review the measures taken by the State for the defense of her citizens. The Reserve Corps was organized at a cost to the State of $3,000,000, and transferred to the Federal army immediately after the Bull Run defeat, thereby exposing our borders to the enemy. In 1863, the militia were called out to defend the exposed portions of the State, and the money advanced to pay them. The Legislature subsequently legalized the payment, and authorized a loan to meet it. In 1864 six regiments were organized for border defense, but were called to the Potomac, to reinforce Hunter, after his defeat, and the destruction of Chambersburg was the result. An extraordinary session of the Legislature was called, and $3,000,000 more appropriated for defense; but the war soon after closed, and no part of it was expended, and the money paid for the Reserve Corps, and for the militia in 1863, was repaid to the State by the General Government. The State, in the opinion of the committee, discharged her duty faithfully, but her borders were exposed, and her citizens suffered spoliation, because her defensive troops were transferred to save the Union armies.

The report then reviews the various acts of Assembly, from 1861 to 1866, in all eight different enactments, providing for the adjudication of the claims, and for the payment of a portion of them. They show that the ultimate payment of the claims by the General Government was steadily kept in view by the State, and that the State has recognized her duty to procure an adjustment of them for her citizens.

The report concludes as follows:—

Under the several acts above mentioned the border claims have been examined and ascertained under the sanction of State authority, and the evidence of their amount and character is upon file in the office of the Auditor General. Some of those ascertained under the earlier assessments have been paid by the United States, and upon those located in Chambersburg half a million of dollars has been paid out of the State Treasury under the act of 15th of February, 1866. Speaking generally, the validity and justice of the border claims have been asserted in the strongest possible manner by the State Government, and the whole scope of State action concerning them points to their ultimate adjustment and payment.

AMOUNT OF CLAIMS.

The losses which are the subject of the present inquiry were caused by successive raids in 1862, 1863, and 1864, by the advance and operations of Lee's army in 1863, and by depredations and appropriations of property at several times by Federal troops. As to the latter, it is to be noted that the militia by whom some of the damages were occasioned were mustered into the United States service before their advance to the border, and constituted a part of the Federal forces. The aggregate amount of the claims cannot, with the means of information at hand, be exactly stated. In the official reports on file in the Auditor-General's office, some of the claims are duplicated; some of those reported upon under the act of 1868 being contained in prior reports. But the sum total of the claims will not exceed two million eight hundred thousand dollars, and they will be subject to such revision as may be thought proper in case of, and whenever, their final payment and settlement shall be provided for. It is believed that they are held entirely by the original claimants—that they have not been assigned or transferred to other parties.

DUTY OF THE STATE.

The duties which the State owes to her own citizens in the present case may be made the subject of debate. That she should take prompt and effectual action to afford or to secure to them a reasonable indemnity for their losses, ought to be admitted by all; but the particular line of action to be pursued by her may be open to question. She has already advanced or paid half a million of dollars upon the claims under the act of 1866, and has therefore a direct pecuniary interest to that amount in enforcing them against the Federal Government. But, beyond this interest of her own, it is believed to be her duty to provide for or to obtain further indemnity to her people. She owes protection to them, and she alone can claim on their behalf and on her own the guarantees of the Federal Constitution.

It remains to inquire what immediate or direct relief, if any, can be furnished by the State to her citizen claimants. She cannot assume the payment of their claims and place those claims in the forms of a public debt to be met by her hereafter, because the State Constitution forbids the creation of a debt of such magnitude. Nor (by reason of another provision of the Constitution) can she loan her credit to them in any way whatever.

But she may appropriate money from her treasury to pay the claims, in whole or in part, or may divert any part of her revenues, not pledged to the sinking fund, and apply it to the same object. Pending the application to be made by her upon the Federal Government for indemnity, and before that application shall be complied with, she may appropriate money in aid of the claimants or in extinguishment of their demands. The power of the two houses to do this is complete, and their exercise of the power is wholly within their discretion. It is a clear power, but one to be exercised, if exercised at all, under a full sense of representative duty, and in full view of all those considerations of expediency and justice which pertain to the question.

But either as the representative of our people, or in her own right as the holder of the claims, the State Government should promptly press upon the Federal Government the recognition and allowance of these claims—as a matter of justice to the State, and of Federal obligation under the Constitution of the United States.

A. H. DILL,
C. R. BUCKALEW,
GEORGE CONNELL,
C. M. DUNCAN.

The committee report a bill providing for a careful revision of the claims, by the courts, to prevent all speculation and fraud, and the payment of the interest on them by the State. The State becomes the owner of the claims, and is required to demand the payment of them, and the $500,000, with interest, already paid to Chambersburg, and when the claims are paid to the State the claimants are to be paid.

Senator White does not entirely agree with the other four members of the committee. He holds that the claims should be properly adjudicated by the State, as the bill provides, and that in equity the General Government should pay them; that the State should not interfere in the matter beyond making the demand for her citizens.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the spectacle of *The Black Crook*, with its numerous features of interest, will be exhibited this evening.

A matinee performance will be given to-morrow.

AT THE WALNUT the pantomime of *The Three Hunchbacks* will be represented for the last times this evening, to-morrow afternoon, and to-morrow evening.

On Monday Tom Taylor's play of *'Twixt Axe and Crown* will be produced, with Miss Ella Burns in the leading female *role*. This play had an immense success in London, where it had a run of over four hundred nights at the Queen's Theatre, and it has been most highly spoken of by the English critics. Miss Burns is a young lady of considerable talent, who has impressed her audiences most favorably on the one or two occasions on which she has appeared.

AT THE ARCH Mrs. E. N. Thayer will have a benefit this evening, when she will personate "Mrs. Malaprop," in Sheridan's comedy of *The Rivals*. The performance will conclude with Craig's burlesque of *Barbe Bleue*. Mrs. Thayer's merits are so universally recognized that she will undoubtedly have a crowded house this evening.

To-morrow evening Mr. D. E. Ralton, a painstaking actor, will have a benefit, when an attractive bill will be presented.

AT THE CHESNUT *Othello* will be performed this evening for the benefit of Mrs. E. Edward Lewis. Mr. Davenport will appear as "Othello," Mr. Thorne as "Iago," Miss Glover as "Desdemona," and Mrs. Davenport as "Emilia." This performance will enable our playgoers to see Mr. Davenport in one of his greatest *roles*, and it will doubtless attract a very full house.

There will be a matinee performance of *School* to-morrow.

Walter Lennox, the popular favorite, will take a benefit on Thursday next, the 27th, when he will produce the excellent comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer*, and the farce of *Sarah's Young Man*.

THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY will give a grand concert at Musical Fund Hall this evening. A fine programme will be presented, and an excellent entertainment may be expected.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the beautiful diorama of "Ireland in Light and Shade" will be exhibited this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be a family performance this evening.

A family matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon.

AT THE ALHAMBRA, Seventh street, below Arch, an entertaining variety performance will be given this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, "Jesse Rural," in the comedy of *Old Heads and Young Hearts*, will be personated this evening by Mr. Lewis Baker.

A matinee to-morrow.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT will be given to-morrow evening at Horticultural Hall by the Amphion Society as a compliment to their leader, Mr. M. F. Aledo. Messrs. Carl Sentz, W. Stoll, Jr., W. Meyer, Thomas A'Beckett, L. Koch, and other well-known artists will assist.

Mr. S. K. MURDOCH will have a complimentary benefit at the Arch Street Theatre on Tuesday evening next, when he will personate "Claude Melnotte," in *The Lady of Lyons*. Miss Lizzie Pearson will appear as "Pauline."

A GRAND BAZAAR in aid of the sick poor of St. Mary's Hospital is now open at Concert Hall.

CITY NOTICES.

THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other deleterious drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion, If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has opened an elegant assortment of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' trimmed and untrimmed Hats. Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Etc. Also, Boys Cloth and Straw Hats.

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

FOR OYSTERS always, "FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

THERE NO ARTICLE IN MATERIA-MEDICA which supersedes Castor Oil, Magnesia, or Salts equal to HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS for purging from the system all superfluous and worn-out matter. For Biliousness, Costiveness, Sick or Nervous Headache, etc., they are unequalled, as they cause neither nausea or griping pains; after which purify and make New Blood by using HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has received Spring Styles Gents' and Boys' Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS the system should be thoroughly purged, and nothing is so acceptable to the Stomach as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, after which use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They invigorate the system, and can be taken by Children with perfect safety.

MOTH-PROOF CEDAR CLOTHES CHESTS at
E. S. FARSON & CO.'S
Manufactory,
No. 220 Dock street.

PORCELAIN-LINED WATER COOLERS at
FARSON & CO.'S
Manufactory,
No. 220 Dock street.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

REFRIGERATORS.—For fine patterns and superior finish go to
FARSON & CO., No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

THERE is not such a reliable purgative known as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are safe, pleasant, and efficacious, and cause neither nausea or griping pains. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, the great Blood Purifier.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

MARRIED.

LOMIA—ROBINETT.—On the 20th instant, at St. Clement's Church, by the Rev. H. G. Batterson, D.D., LUIGI LOMIA, U. S. Army, and LAURA M., daughter of the late Allin Robinett.

STEWART—BRINKLE.—On the 20th instant, by the Rev. Edward A. Foggo, EDWARD L. STEWART to MARY R., daughter of the late William D. Brinckle, M. D., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

GROBLER.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. MARY, wife of Mr. Augustus Grobler, aged 27 years.

Friends wishing to see the corpse can do so Friday evening, from 7 to 8 o'clock, at the husband's residence, No. 938 S. Front street. To proceed to Pemberton. Funeral from her father's residence (Samuel Rambow), at the above place, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock. Leave at 6 on the morning of Saturday.

INSKEEP.—On the morning of April 21, ANNIE H. INSKEEP, aged 48 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

LEE.—On the 21st instant, Mrs. MARY R. LEE, wife of the late Thomas Lee, Esq., of Burlington, N. J., in the 60th year of her age.

Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Monday, 24th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MULLIN.—On the 19th instant, SALLIE E., daughter of the late William G. and Annie Mullin.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her aunt, Miss Scott, No. 40 N. Broad street, Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodland Cemetery.

PIERSOL.—On the 21st instant, MINNA ELLIGER PIERSOL, M. D., in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her husband, J. M. Piersol, M. D., on Monday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

PORTER.—At Danville, Pa., on the 19th instant, after a short illness, JOSEPH N. PORTER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1607 Girard avenue, on Saturday morning, 22d instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Germantown and Chesnut Hill Cemetery.

STILES.—On Third-day, the 18th instant, ISAAC STILES, of Burlington county, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, near Stiles Station, on Seventh-day, the 22d instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the 11 o'clock A. M. train at the above station.

THEO. LEONHARDT & CO.,
Engraving and Steam Lithographic
PRINTING ROOMS,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT Street
2 22wfm 3mrp DEMOCRAT BUILDING.

FURNITURE,
At Your Own Prices.
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
And northeast cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts,
Will sell you Furniture at your own prices to make room for the extensive alterations. 4 19 6t5p

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,
AND
SUN UMBRELLAS.
JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer,
Nos. 2 and 4 North FOURTH Street.
4 21 fmwim PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

Distillers' National Convention.

Philada. Presbytery, North.

Terrific Storm! in Missouri.

Fire in Bangor.

Evening Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

National Convention of Distillers.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The Distillers' National Convention was engaged to-day in considering the by-laws. The principal ones adopted provide that each concern manufacturing spirits distilled from grain is entitled to become stockholders. Ten per cent. of the stock shall be paid in cash on subscribing, and fifteen per cent. be deducted from the month's earnings of such subscribers until paid. The stockholders are guaranteed a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the amount paid in, payable semi-annually. The Board of Directors shall have exclusive power to regulate the production of spirits; also, power to order the starting and closing of distilleries, and to fix the number of bushels each house shall run. Parties who sell spirits under the direction of the board shall make statements of the number of gallons so sold to the President of the company monthly.

Terrific Storm.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 20.—Last night a terrific wind storm visited this city, and to-day a high wind has prevailed, with a slight fall of snow, which is unprecedented.

Swift Justice.

Three horse thieves were to-day brought into this city from the Cherokee Nation, and inside of twenty-four hours they were tried, waived an examination, made confession, and sent to jail. The detectives who captured these men were followed and pursued with their captives by a band of Indians, led by white men, to within a short distance of Baxter Springs. They were supposed to be accomplices.

Heavy Immigration.

Our Eastern railroad lines report the immigration so heavy as to tax to the utmost the capacity of their roads. The parties are generally bound for Kansas.

The White Stockings at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—The White Stocking Base Ball Club, of Chicago, arrived here from the South last night, and will play one or more games with St. Louis clubs before leaving the city.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 21.

The Duke Alexis.

Czarowich of Russia, is expected to reach here with the Imperial fleet by the 1st of July next. The Stock Exchange has appointed a committee to solect officers for the ensuing year.

Theatrical Suit Decided.

In the suit brought by Sigismund Wyndt, leader of the orchestra, against the New York Stadt Theatre, for $615 alleged to be due on an engagement with the German Opera at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Judge Curtis this morning gave a judgment in favor of the defendants.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

ALBANY, April 21.—The Senate adopted a resolution for final adjournment this afternoon, and the House will probably concur.

The Season at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, April 21.—The extensive additions to the Grand Union Hotel will be completed by June, the usual time of opening.

Ship News.

Arrived, steamer Missouri, from Havana.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.

New Wool Crop.

A quantity of wool was shipped from San Francisco on March 28, via the Pacific and Chicago, Burlington, and Missouri Railroads, and delivered in Pittsfield, Mass., on the 15th of April. This time has been so satisfactory that probably a large part of this season's clip will be sent overland. About one-sixth of the clip of wool has been received in this city, and was mainly bought at higher prices than ever before realized by Eastern manufacturers for immediate consumption. California will this year be the second wool-growing State in the union.

Freights Shipped Eastward.

Ninety tons of silk goods, seventy tons of tea, and twenty tons of California wool were shipped eastward by the freight train this morning.

Arizona Advices—The Indian Troubles.

Tucson, Arizona, advices to April 14 are received. Yesterday the Indians attacked San Pedro, a settlement near Camp Grant, and killed Alexander McKinzey, H. C. Long, Owen Chaplin, and Edgar Winter, and wounding Nicholas Tapez. The Indians stole a lot of stock and arms and ammunition. This settlement, which has existed six years, will be abandoned at once. Numerous other outrages have been reported. Ration tickets, which had been issued at the reservation of Camp Grant recently, were found on the Indians killed during the recent raids. The Indians appear to be supplied with Government arms and ammunition.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Afternoon Quotations.

LONDON, April 21—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money and 93⅛@93⅜ for account. American securities quiet. 5-20s of 1865, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 92; 10-40s, 89¾.

LONDON, April 21—4:30 P. M.—Tallow, 42s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—4:30 P. M.—Cotton dull and depressed; uplands, 7¼d.; Orleans, 7¼d. Sales today, 10,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. Cotton afloat, 437,000 bales, and not as before reported. Wheat, 11s.@11s. 5d. for No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring. Bacon, 42s. for Cumberland cut. Tallow, 42s. 3d.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Stocks active. Money steady at 6 per cent. Gold, 111. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 113¾; do. 1864, do., 113¾; do. 1865, do. 113¾; do. 1865, new, 112¾; do. 1867, 112¾; do. 1868, 112¾; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, new, 72½; Missouri 6s, 93¾; Canton Co., 84; Cumberland preferred, 33; New York Central and Hudson River, 100¾; Erie, 21½; Reading, 109; Adams Express, 52; Michigan Central, 123½; Michigan Southern, 111; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 127; Chicago and Rock Island, 113½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98½; Western Union Telegraph, 57½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Cotton quiet; sales 1000 bales uplands at 14½c.; Orleans at 15½c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales 7500 barrels State at $6@7; Ohio at $6 50@7 20; Western at $6@7 45; Southern at $6 80@9. Wheat dull and nominally lower; new spring, $1 55@1 58; winter red and amber Western, $1 60@1 63. Corn dull and declining; sales 26,000 bushels mixed Western at 75c. Oats dull; sales 13,000 bushels Ohio at 65@68c. Beef quiet. Lard dull; steam, 10½@11½c.; kettle, 11½c. Mess Pork quiet. Whisky quiet at 93½c.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fire at Bangor.

BANGOR, Me., April 21.—A fire this morning in Pickering Square burned out the groceries of H. H. Crocker, Maddox & Miller, and E. C. Gould; the saloons of James Dugan and O. Gillogly; and the shoe-shop of Philip Frey, together with several tenements adjoining. The stocks of Crocker and Maddox & Miller were entirely destroyed. Their insurance is $4000. The entire loss is unascertained.

Memorial Discourse.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 21.—The Rev. George W. Bicknell, of the Universalist Church of this city, will deliver the memorial discourse on Sunday next, on the centennial of the birth of the Rev. Father Ballou.

Oil Upon the Waters.

NORWICH, April 21.—The bark Trinity, of New London, with two hundred barrels of elephant oil, from South Georgian Islands, is ashore on Fisher Island. She will probably go to pieces.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Repairing the Cable.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 21.—The Newfoundland Company's cable, between Port-au-Basque and Ashpee Bay, Cape Breton Island, totally failed on the 19th. A steamer with repairing apparatus leaves here at once to re-establish the connection. The communication with this island via St. Pierre and Sydney is undisturbed.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—Cotton depressed; middling uplands, 14¼c.; low middling, 13@13¼c. Flour dull and easier for choice grades. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn dull and irregular; white Southern, 76@77c.; yellow Southern, 76c.; mixed Western, 70@75c. Oats dull at 65@67c. Rye at 99@95c. Mess pork dull at $20; Bacon firmer and more active; shoulders, 8¾c.; rib sides, 10¼c.; clear sides, 10¾c.; hams, 16@17c. Lard quiet at 12c. Whisky buoyant at 92¼@93c.

PHILADA. PRESBYTERY, NORTH.

Report of Yesterday's Proceedings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORRISTOWN, April 21.—Presbytery convened in the Norristown Central Presbyterian Church at 9 o'clock. Prayer offered by the Moderator.

The reports of committees were heard, and several minor matters upon the docket were disposed of. The statistical reports of the several churches within the bounds of this presbytery followed, together with free conversation. Nothing special was elicited, other than that all the congregations are enjoying peace, and nearly all encouraged with tokens of continued prosperity.

The narratives of religion occupied the remainder of the morning session, when, on motion, the presbytery resolved to adjourn, to meet in the Holmesburg Presbyterian Church April 28.

A resolution was adopted returning thanks to the members of the congregation for their attention and hospitality. Prayer by Rev. J. F. Halsey. Benediction by the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Knox.

—New method of curing a balking horse—pour water into his nose. A Westfield man tried it the other day, and it proved effectual in five minutes—killing the horse.

—When a Dutch maid servant wishes to go to a dance, and has no swain of her own, she hires a cavalier for the occasion. A beau with an umbrella receives double pay.

—An old gentleman, of Rockville, Ct., nearly eighty years of age, has only written one letter in the last twenty years, and during his entire life has been blissfully innocent of the use of envelopes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1871.

The Third Art Reception of the Union League will occur during the evenings of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, April 26, 27, 28, and 29, from 7 to 11 o'clock. Members can enter upon their tickets of membership. An equal number of tickets for guests are appropriated by color and date to each evening of the Reception. Every member is entitled to TWO "Ladies' Tickets," and ONE ticket "admitting the bearer and two ladies." These will admit upon one evening only, to be selected (comprehensively or distinctively) by the applicant. They can be exchanged in advance of their date only, and will be delivered at the office of the League, on personal or written application, on and after MONDAY, the 24th inst.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
Chairman of Art Reception Committee.
A. G. HEATON, Secretary. 4 21 3t

☞ TEMPERANCE LECTURE, UNDER THE auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Dr. E. R. HUTCHINS will repeat his Lecture, "Will You Take a Drink?" at the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE, on FRIDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Music by the choir of the Church.
Tickets to be had at the Rooms, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. 4 20 2t

☞ NO SUMMER VACATION.—PRACTICAL Instruction in BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL CALCULATION, BUSINESS PAPERS, ETC., at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 1131 CHESNUT Street, cor. of Twelfth.
Separate Instruction. Open Morning and Afternoon. Students not limited to set hours.
Circulars free. 4 20 3t*

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
TRENTON, April 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at TRENTON, May 10, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Company's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 19 Secretary C. and A. R. R. and T. Co.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH ZINC CO., No. 333 WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Zinc Company will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, May 3 prox., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.
4 17 14t GORDON MONGES, Treasurer.

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ LATEST STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes.—A large assortment of our own make, of different measures, always on hand.
BARTLETT,
2 18 tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

THE BEST COAL.
ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and wfm1 No. 818 SWANSON St. above Queen.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 109 South THIRD Street,
MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 8 fmwf

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad,
A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE WEST,

Is already completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles now under construction, to complete it to the Western terminus on the Ohio river, 315 miles below Pittsburg, at the head of *reliable and continuous* navigation.

The completed portion of the road is doing a GOOD LOCAL BUSINESS, which will be enormously increased as it progresses and opens the immense mineral riches of Virginia and West Virginia, whose coal and iron are celebrated for their quality and abundance, and would alone enrich the means of communication which afford them access to the markets East and West.

The advantages of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST THROUGH LINE for the transportation of the heavy freights (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic) are numerous and important.

1. A SHORT ROUTE between the Atlantic Coast and the Great West.
2. LOW GRADES.
3. LIGHT CURVES.
4. A GENIAL CLIMATE, which admits of safe, economical, and rapid railroad operation throughout the year.
5. EAST AND WEST TERMINI, at favorable points on tide-water and the Ohio river.
6. A VERY LARGE THROUGH AND LOCAL TRAFFIC awaiting its progress.
7. A COMPARATIVELY LIGHT CAPITAL AND DEBT, and consequently a light tax upon traffic for payment of interest and dividends.

All these conditions favor a cheap and economical working of the line, which will enable the Chesapeake and Ohio route to do a profitable East and West through business at rates which would not pay by the more difficult and costly lines, *and to control an enormous Southwestern through trade.*

We are now authorized to sell an additional amount of FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the company, at the original price of 90 *and accrued interest.*

The bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road, franchises, and property of the company, WHICH NOW, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EXCEEDS THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE, and which, when completed, will be worth at least $30,000,000.

A *Sinking Fund* of $100,000 per annum is provided for their redemption.

They are issued as Coupons or Registered Bonds, and in denominations of

$100, $500, and $1000,

Interest payable May and November, in the city of New York.

The superior advantages, valuable property and franchises, and able and honorable management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, render it one of the most substantial, reliable, and trustworthy corporations in the country, and commend its securities to the unhesitating confidence of capitalists and investors.

Pamphlets, maps, and full particulars furnished upon application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
3 24 fmw 1m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW
Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan
Received at our Office, where all information will given as to terms, etc.

WM. PAINTER & CO.
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

7 Per Cent. Gold Coupons
TH

THE BORDER RAID CLAIMS.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

In your issue of March 30 you have an article on the "Border Raid Claims," as you are pleased to stigmatize them, in which you animadvert with uncalled-for acrimony and bitterness against the loyalty of the Border people during the war, and I trust you will not refuse to give the other side a hearing.

Your article, like many others in other papers, is unfair, and calculated to make one-sided and erroneous impressions on the people outside of the despoiled district who are unacquainted with the facts in the case.

It is not my purpose to enter on any extensive defense of the patriotism and loyalty of the border people. They need none. The records are their justification and their defense. Notwithstanding all their trials and tribulations—such as no other section of the State endured—they furnished as much of men and material for the Union army and cause, and did it with as much alacrity, and in every respect sacrificed as much, as any other section of the State. For these common sacrifices they ask no compensation, but it is for the extraordinary sacrifices, and which were not common to other portions, but were over and above all others, that they ask, and justly too, to be indemnified and placed, as nearly as may be, on an equal footing with their fellow-citizens of the balance of the Commonwealth.

I know from personal knowledge that, so far, at least, as my own county (Fulton) is concerned—and I believe the same is true of other counties—the aggregate of the claims presented is not more than one-half the loss actually and directly sustained by this people.

The indirect losses of our people by reason of the disruption and paralyzation of their industrial interests during those terrible years of (to them) blight and decay are far greater than their direct losses for which they ask partial indemnity.

Whilst other sections, remote from the border and exempt from the oft-repeated visitations of the Rebel thieves and marauders, as Jenkins, Imboden, Mosby, Stuart, McCausland, and others, were realizing from their uninterrupted and prosperous industries almost fabulous returns, the industries of our people were crippled and almost destroyed by these invasions. The people of those sections, removed and secure from raids and invasions, grew rich out of the industries so largely stimulated by the war, while the people of this section grew poorer by reason of their industries being crushed and broken by the same war. To others it gave prosperity: to us it gave crippled industry and devastated homes and fields, and a general paralyzation of all business. It will not do to say that others performed their duty to the Government more patriotically than we did.

No other section was more barely drained of able-bodied men, and none sent more soldiers to the Union army in proportion to the population, than this raided and invasion-cursed section. Not only did we fill our own quotas in all the calls for troops, but furnished large numbers of volunteers for some of the richer counties in the eastern portion of the State to aid them in filling their quotas and saving their own men, and besides this, in the earlier part of the war, many along the border enlisted in Maryland Union regiments, and some even in Virginia Union organizations.

We do not claim that we were exempt from disloyal elements in our midst, but we do assert that this existed among us to no greater degree than it did in Clearfield, Lancaster, Philadelphia city, or any other part of the State, and, moreover, very few, if any, of this class of persons have presented any claims, because, as a rule, they were spared spoliation at the hands of the Rebel marauders, who preferred visiting their vengeance on the heads of the loyal portion of the community.

We are well aware that in many instances persons have included in their claims items which on paper have the appearance of insignificance, and which to you and others unfamiliar with the necessities of the case may seem even pusillanimous, but the half barrel of mackerel at which you sneer may have been the savings out of the earnings of many days of toil such as the editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH is a stranger to, and the hat at which you are disgusted may be more to that man than an entire wardrobe would be to those creatures of luxury and abundance who never have known a want themselves, nor know how to relieve it in others.

The slander about the border people selling water to soldiers is a stale rehash of an old story which exists only in the disordered brain of some whose acrimony is stronger than their love of truth. I have myself, and have heard others do the same thing, said to some boy or man, not unfrequently a colored brother, as we passed along, "Here, fill my canteen with water and bring it to me quick, and I will pay you." Sometimes the proffered pay was accepted, and sometimes it wasn't. It is, no doubt, from circumstances like these that many of these charges originate, as I have on occasions like these heard soldiers cursing the poor devils for accepting the *proffered* pay, but I never saw, nor do I know of, any one *peddling* water; and there were not, at all events, a score of such cases either at Antietam or Gettysburg, and it is unfair and unwarranted to apply such a charge to the people of a whole community of counties indiscriminately.

More than nine-tenths of the aggregate of these claims is in the hands of men and women of unquestioned and unquestionable loyalty. Many of them are held by soldiers who themselves were at the front fighting the battles of their country while their homes were ravaged by Rebel invaders, and many more are held by those who gave their fathers, sons, husbands, or brothers to the Union cause, while I do not know of a single claim on file presented by any one who was in active sympathy with the Rebellion.

From the items you publish, your readers will naturally infer that, because these individual claims are small in amount, they exhibit a pusillanimous spirit and want of patriotism on the part of the claimants. Such, at least, is the tone and drift, if not the design, of your strictures. Permit me, sir, to make a statement of one or two of these claims which you hold up as unworthy cases, and by which you would have people judge all the others. I accept the issue, and submit the cases to the impartial judgment of your readers.

The claim of Charles Selsor, of McConnellsburg, which you parade as one wholly unmeritorious and as an example of all the others, is the first I will notice. This claim consists of a suit of new broadcloth clothes, and some meat, making in the aggregate about $40. Now, let us look into the merits of this case, at which you and others are disposed to sneer.

Mr. Selsor is a very poor man, aged and grey-haired; a tailor by trade and dependent on his daily earnings for support for himself and family, and this loss is as much, nay, possibly more, to him than the entire loss of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH printing establishment would be to its proprietors. The items above specified are all for which Mr. Selsor presents a claim, but it does not cover his entire loss by at least one-half. The vandals sacked his house, as they did others, and appropriated and destroyed much else, for which he makes no claim. To aggravate his case, the suit of clothes taken had been made by him for a customer who held him responsible for the value thereof. The meat taken from him was all the poor man had in that line, and, besides this, nearly every particle of subsistence he possessed was taken by the thieves, leaving him in a very unpleasant predicament, and most of his neighbors were in no better situation. Mr. Selsor could, very justly, have presented a claim for three or more times the amount he did, but he preferred not to do it. He is a thoroughly loyal man, and every son he had capable of bearing arms was, at the time of this occurrence, and all through the war, in the Union army battling for his country, and it was only the advanced years of the father that prevented him being there also.

I submit to your candor whether this is a case to be held up to the people of Pennsylvania to be scoffed at, and yet you present it as a sample of all others.

Again. The case of a claimant in Ayr township, which you hold up as a subject for scandal, is that of a widow lady whose only two sons were in the Union army. The claim she presents amounts to $247, the principal item of which is for a horse pressed into the Union service by some of the soldiers of Milroy's army in the retreat from Winchester. This horse she had then but recently purchased to aid her in her efforts to make a living from her farm among the hills. She paid $240 for the animal. About seven or eight months afterwards the horse turned up at Chambersburg, where some cavalry regiments had returned to reorganize, and the horse was recognized by some persons who had previously known him, but he was now staved, spavined, and so badly broken down that he was condemned and turned into a corral to die, or to be sold, with the brand "U. S." and the letter "C." on him. An effort was made to obtain compensation for the horse at Government price from the United States officials without success, but instead the horse was ordered to be returned to the owner. So badly was he used up that it took two days to get him home, a distance of thirty miles, and after much trouble and considerable expense in doctoring, the horse, for which less than a year before this widow lady had paid $240, she now sold for $50, which, with the claim she now presents for his services, etc., would aggregate her $212 for the $240 she paid for him, without adding the expense she was at in recovering him, and without having any services from him of any account.

The next most important item in her claim is for a field of oats, which, if she had been permitted to harvest and market at the then price of oats, would have realized her at least, so said by competent judges, $150, while her claim for it is $75. But the marauding Rebel thieves passed that way (and not for the first or second time either), and turned their whole force of several regiments of horses into the field to "browse," so that what was left scarcely paid for gathering and threshing.

The third and last item in this claim is for a pair of new and superior blankets taken by the "Johnnies," for which she asks $10, but which cost her more money than that in those days. This makes the sum total of her claim, but not of her loss. Her house was at different times sacked and ransacked by the incarnate devils of rebeldom, and much was destroyed or carried away. Instead of $247 she could justly have summed up a claim of $500 or $600, and even more; but she chose not to do so.

This widow lady, who deserves better than to be treated with opprobrium, was intensely loyal, and willingly, but naturally with a sad heart, sent her only two sons into the service of her country, content to struggle along under difficulties as best she could with the assistance of her daughters. She always welcomed to her house and fed and sheltered any Union soldiers who passed that way, to the extent of her ability to do, and never accepted one cent of compensation for so doing. Herself and daughters, like all the patriotic ladies in that community, always labored to provide for and freely gave from their depleted stores to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and yet because she deems it just to ask for compensation for a tithe of her losses (not her willing sacrifices), her claim is paraded in the public prints as unworthy, and herself proclaimed, by implication at least, as disloyal and unpatriotic.

Such is the history of these two cases, truthfully stated, which you have selected as good subjects for jest and jeer, and labor to bring odium on the just claims of the border people, who made not only all the ordinary sacrifices of war, but suffered these *extraordinary* spoliations besides, and the paralyzation of all business, growing poorer and poorer, while the communities outside the repeatedly invaded district enjoyed a degree of prosperity and realized returns from capital and labor unprecedented in the history of the State.

And these two claims which you seek to burlesque and the claimants whom you aim to belittle in the eyes of their fellow-citizens abroad are but fair average specimens of the others you publish, and, indeed, of the ninety-nine one-hundredths of all of them. FULTON.

McConnellsburg, Fulton co., April 18, 1871.

MUSCULAR METHODISTS.

Disgraceful Christian Riot in Long Island—Preacher Kelsey Arrested—The Fight Against the Conference.

Four months ago the people of Long Island were shocked at the turbulent proceedings of the Methodists of Rockville Centre, L. I., in attempting to eject Rev. Mr. Kelsey from the parsonage after they had driven him from the church. The circumstances of the case, as given at that time, do not need to be recapitulated. A month ago the trustees called the people together, and they resolved not to receive any minister from the conference. The conference, however, appointed Rev. Messrs. Corner and Dutcher to take charge of the circuit and preach alternately in the old church. The people knew that the new ministers would contrive to get

POSSESSION OF THE PARSONAGE,

and determined to prevent it. Mr. Kelsey concluded to leave the house on Tuesday, and Mr. Corner was to move in. Hearing this, about fifty men kept guard about the parsonage during Monday night, and were relieved by as many on Tuesday morning. At 10 o'clock a truck drove up to the parsonage, and soon after a piano was brought out from the house. This seemed to be the signal for a descent, and several men tried to force their way into the house, but failed. Frederick Simonson, one of the leaders, had an altercation with Mr. Kelsey, and the latter told him that if he attempted to cross his threshold without authority he would

"PUT A HOLE IN HIM."

Simonson instantly went to Hempstead and procured an order of arrest for Mr. Kelsey, and in another hour he was arraigned in court. After a patient hearing of the case the Justice discharged Mr. Kelsey, who returned to the parsonage, to find it surrounded by a party of men all uttering vengeance against him, and one of them said if he came out again he would lay him low for the last time. A half-clad, partially drunken man guarded the gate and refused to allow Mr. Dutcher to enter. A strong-minded woman, who was determined to see Mrs. Kelsey, knocked several men down and finally reached the object of her visit. The party lingered about the house during the day, and towards evening began making threats of every kind. As Mr. Kelsey's life seemed in danger the Justice detailed some constables to protect him, and issued warrants for the arrest of fifty members of the church, including the trustees—praying and exhorting bands—on

A CHARGE OF RIOT.

Yesterday Sheriff Henry and his deputies were busy making arrests. Some found bail and were released, while others were not so fortunate and were placed in jail. This has had a salutary effect, but it will be but temporary. However, Mr. Kelsey will have time to get safely out of the "dark, unchristian valley" before they can resume operations. Although members of the church, they swear menacingly, and will now make war upon Mr. Corner. They will not allow any one connected with the conference to enter the old church, and deserving parties have been buried without funeral rites in consequence. They are determined to have possession of the parsonage or to lay it in ashes. Mr. Corner at present holds the keys, and some of his furniture is in the house. He will not vacate the parsonage until compelled by law. The old church has been transformed into a lodging-house and restaurant, the rioters sleeping and eating there, having their meals brought to them.—*N. Y. Herald, yesterday.*

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon JOHN WARNER, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, in the first Monday of May next, there to answer Mary Ann Wetherill, a devisee under the last will and testament of Ann Wetherill, deceased, who in her lifetime was one of the heirs-at-law of Christopher Wetherill, deceased, and also assignee of Rachel Wetherill, William M. Powell, and Anna, his wife, Elizabeth Stoddart, Jacob S. Roberts, and Sarah, his wife, Joseph W. Powell, and Louisa, his wife, and others, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, dated the 9th day of May, 1812, and recorded in deed book J. C., No. 21, page 357. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said {L. S.} Court at Philadelphia, the 13th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONEGAN, Prothonotary.

4 18 tuf4t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon CHRISTIAN NORTINE, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer J. Dickinson Sergeant and J. Norris Emlen, trustees of the Sepviva estate, and Elizabeth N. Brown, William R. Brown, George D. Coleman and Debbie B. his wife, in her right, Mary H. Brown, Samuel Glover and Emily H. his wife, in her right, and Fanny Brown, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed dated 29th day of September, 1869, and recorded in deed book J. A. H., No. 199, page 139, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said {L. S.} Court at Philadelphia, the twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONEGAN, Prothonotary.

4 18 tuf4t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon CHRISTIAN NORTINE, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer J. Dickinson Sergeant and J. Norris Emlen, trustees of the Sepviva Estate, and Elizabeth N. Brown, William R. Brown, George D. Coleman and Debbie B. his wife, in her right, Mary H. Brown, Samuel Glover and Emily his wife, in her right, and Fanny Brown, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed, dated 29th day of March, 1869, and recorded in deed book J. A. H., No. 99, page 121, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said {L. S.} Court at Philadelphia, the twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONEGAN, Prothonotary.

4 18 tuf4t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon WILLIAM CRAWFORD, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer Maggie R. Sherk, widow, and Frederick Gutekunst, guardian of Bessie and Henry H. Sherk, minor children of J. Henry Sherk, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, dated February 3, 1869, and recorded in Deed Book J. T. O., No. 206, page 528, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said {L. S.} Court at Philadelphia, the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONEGAN, Prothonotary.

4 18 tuf4t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon JAMES McNIGHT, or McKNIGHT, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer John B. Dales and Eliza J., his wife, and Mary H. Stewart, the said Eliza J. Dales being the widow and the said Mary H. the only child and heir at law of Joseph Fleming, of a plea of breach of covenant. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said {L. S.} Court at Philadelphia, the 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONEGAN, Brothonotary.

4 18tuf4t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon ISAIAH G. STRATTON, AVENDER JONES, SAMUEL R. WELLS, and HENRY SHOCKEOR, late of your county, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer Ellwood Allen of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, dated May 16, 1848, recorded in deed book G. W. C., No. 78, page 307, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Phi- {L. S.} ladelphia, the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

B. E. FLETCHER, Pro Prothonotary.

4 19 2aw4t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon EDWARD RYAN, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said City and County of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer G. Blight Brown, Assignee of Peter A. Brown, by deed dated 19th March, 1855, recorded 9th April, 1855, in deed book R. D. W., No. 20, page 39, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed made 2d January, 1853, and recorded 20th May, 1855, in deed book L. R. B., No. 97, page 286, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, {L. S.} President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL P. WELSH, Pro Prothonotary.

4 19 2aw 4t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon GEORGE P. STEINMETZ, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer Emily B. Taylor, Assignor of George Megee, Esq., High Sheriff of city and county of Philadelphia, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, dated April 15, 1857, recorded 29th April, 1857, in deed book R. D. W., No. 195, page 377, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, President of our said court, at Philadelphia, the 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

B. E. FLETCHER, Pro Prothonotary.

4 10 2aw4t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon JOHN FEIL, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer Gregory A. Coursault of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed, dated January 21, A. D. 1851, recorded in deed book T. H., No. 122, page 86, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

B. E. FLETCHER, Pro Prothonotary.

4 19 2aw4t

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon WILLIAM JARDIN, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, trustees of the estate of Joseph Bird and family, under the last will of Charles Bird, deceased, in place of John R. Neff, deceased, assignee of William P. Neff, et al., Charles Neff, et al., and John R. Neff, et al., devisee of a plea of breach of covenant, sur ground rent received to William Jardin, in fee, reserving thereout a ground rent of $82 50 per an. in lawful silver money of U. S. A., each dollar weighing 17 dwts. and 6 grs., and recorded in Deed Book G. W. C., No. 74, page 538, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said {L. S.} Court at Philadelphia, the 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONEGAN, Prothonotary.

4 18 tuf4t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, That you summon JOHN C. HAWKINS, who was sued with Peter A. Dickinson, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer William Weightman of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed executed July 16, 1864, by William Weightman and Louisa, his wife, to John C. Hawkins and Peter A. Dickinson, their heirs and assigns, for all that certain lot of ground situate on the north side of Ridge avenue 342 feet 4 inches northwest from Master street, in the Twentieth ward of the city of Philadelphia, recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., for said city and county of Philadelphia, in deed book L. R. B., No. 39, page 525, on the 30th day of August, 1864. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

B. E. FLETCHER, Pro Prothonotary.

4 19 2aw 4t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

March Term, 1871. No. 14. In Divorce.

WILLIAM HENRY STEEL vs. JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL.

To JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL, Respondent:—Please take notice that testimony will be taken in above entitled cause on behalf of the libellant on THURSDAY, May 11, 1871, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at my office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa., before F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Jr., Esq., the examiner appointed by the Court to take and report the same. HENRY C. TERRY,

4 18 15t* Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Dec. Term, 1869. No. 3. In Divorce.

MARGARET S. GRIEFENSTEIN vs. EDMUND GRIEFENSTEIN.

To Edmund Griefenstein, Respondent:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable on SATURDAY, May 6, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. Personal service having failed on account of your absence.

JOHN C. BULLITT, No. 32 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

4 20 2t Attorney for Libellant.

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The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870–71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12–19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 16.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,

2 6 3m Secretary.

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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, April 22, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, April 29, at 1 P. M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 2, at 1 P. M.
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WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 22, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, April 22.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, April 25, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Tuesday, May 2.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship FALL RIVER, Captain Hickley, will sail on Thursday, April 27, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.—EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent. OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS

For all the above lines, No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 8 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 99 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 18 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
$90,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,360,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	$1,293·557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7960, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397·89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 ..... 600,383·00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant-Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
HAR. P. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	300,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	69,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	33,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
	WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (Old Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 2·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 2·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 6, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 5·30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 6 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD,

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1870,

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 4 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 5·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	7·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent. Altoona, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·25 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	3·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·05 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
April 9, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a m.
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER APRIL 3.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 6·45, 7, and 11·25 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 9·50, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 7·25 a. m. and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 6·45, 7 p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 9·30, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5·05, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·21, 9·30, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 5·35, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a m., 1·30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers taking the 7·30 and 7·35 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK. BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

5·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 8·35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 6·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·35 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·35 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.

A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 6 A. M. every Monday.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 2·30 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

The Business at the Office of the Building Inspectors—A List of the Principal Properties to be Constructed.

In addition to our last report, we present to-day a list of the principal properties for which permits have been issued by the Building Inspectors during the past ten days:—

Dwellings.—Nine on Kimball street, near Nineteenth, two stories, 15 by 28; permit by Hugh Boyd. Two on Crane' avenue, near Ridge avenue, three stories, 18 by 33; permit by George Gillett.

Four on Thirty-fifth street, near Clearfield, three stories, 14 by 34; permit by Daniel B. Ruffner.

Two on Marker street, below Moyamensing avenue, two stories, 15½ by 40; permit by R. Sharp.

Two on Summer road, near Ridge avenue, two stories, 15 by 32; permit by C. B. Righter.

Three on Apple street, near Penn, Manayunk, two stories, 16 by 32; permit by William F. Davis.

Three at the corner of Twenty-first and Walnut street, three stories, 38 by 75, and two do. at the same place, three stories, 26 by 75; permits by R. B. Warren.

Five on Christian street, below Twentieth, three stories, 18 by 36; permit by James Boal.

Two on Kater street, near Twenty-first, two stories, 16 by 28; permit by James Boal.

Nineteen on McClellan street, between Ninth and Tenth, two stories, 14 by 28; permit by Henry R. Coulomb.

Seven on Twenty-fourth street, near Ellsworth, three stories, 16 by 28; permit by Alexander Wilson.

Forty-eight on Nineteenth, on Manton, and on Twentieth streets, two stories, 14 by 28; permit by Thomas Grinnan.

Eight on Montrose street, near Twenty-first, two stories, 16 by 32; permit by John B. Mantz.

Two on Seventh street, above Catharine, three stories, 17 by 36; permit by James T. Mullen.

Four on Centre street, near Hamilton, two stories, 15 by 28; permit by S. S. Keely.

Two on Thirty-sixth street, near Race, three stories, 16½ by 34; permit by Herbert & Milne.

Two at No. 750 North Twenty-fourth street, three tories, 16½ by 46; permit by John Lawrence.

Two on Haverford street, east of Thirty-ninth, hree stories, 20 by 70; permit by H. W. Baltz.

Six on Bolton street, near Twenty-second, three tories, 15 by 27; permit by David Zahn.

Ten on Columbia avenue, near Sixteenth street, hree stories, 18 by 60; permit by John Davy — Co.

Eight on Hope street, below Diamond, two stories, 14 by 28; permit by A. H. Overholt

Five on Edgmont street, below Lehigh avenue, two stories, 15 by 28; permit by Thomas Maginnis.

Two on Belgrade street, above Lehigh avenue, two stories, 16 by 26; permit by the same; and two more two-story houses on Rainbow street, near Norris, by Mr. Maginnis.

Five on Sergeant street, below Emerald, two stories, 16 by 30; permit by A. H. Palmer.

Six at Eighth and Columbia avenue, three stories, 17 by 60; permit by Robert Kaighn.

Two at Susquehanna avenue and Howard street, three stories, 20 by 76; permit by H. W. Stell.

Seven on Howard, below Dauphin, two stories, 14 by 38; permit by William Schuler.

Fourteen on Cumberland east of Emerald, two-stories, 14 by 38; permit by Wisler & Housekeeper.

Eleven on Oxford street, between Ninth and Darien, and on Ninth street, below Oxford, three-stories, 14 by 42; permit by Keely & Brownback.

Five on Darien street, below Oxford, two stories, 12 by 26; permit by the same.

Three on York, below Fourth, three stories, 14 by 28; permit by Augustus Hellman.

Eleven on Columbia avenue, below Nineteenth street, three stories, 16 by 51; permit by Samuel Showaker.

Ten on Eighteenth, above Master, three stories, 17 by 60; permit by Thompson & Harper.

Factories.—On Carter's alley, below Exchange place, six stories, 48½ by 48; permit by A. J. Miller & Co.

At No. 3916 Warren street, one story, 47 by 49; permit by Hartman Grau.

On Salmon street, near Lehigh avenue, two stories, 18 by 32; permit by Rohrbacker & Horman.

On Adrian, below Girard avenue, three stories, 40 by 15; permit by Charles Rosenberg.

Hall.—On Fourth street, below Dauphin, one story, 32 by 32; permit by Franz H. Burkie.

Stores.—Seven at the corner of Forty-first and Market streets; one hall above, 102 by 56; permit by Hartman Grau.

Two on Main street, below Unity, Manayunk, three stories, 15½ by 40; permit by Thos. B. Taylor.

Warehouse.—On Story street, east of Thirty-ninth, two stories, 13 by 50; permit by H. W. Baltz.

Beer Garden.—At the corner of Richmond and Norris streets, 50 by 35; permit by Eble & Horter.

Dye House.—On Chatham street, above Somerset, one story, 112 by 50; permit by Thomas Gould.

Offices.—One on Spruce street, near Twenty-third, two stories, 26 by 20; permit by John McKabe.

Ice House.—On Thirty-first street, below Jefferson, three stories, 22 by 94; permit by Gotthard Frick.

School House.—At the rear of corner of Seventeenth and Spruce, one story, 12 by 49; permit by Biles & McClellan.

Beer Vault.—On Hutchinson street, below Columbia avenue, 35 by 40; permit by Westford Kramer.

Stable.—On Columbia avenue, west of Twenty-third street, two stories, 69 by 200; permit by D. C. Richardson.

Depot.—On Columbia avenue, west of Twenty-third street, one story, 48 by 248; permit by D. C. Richardson.

OFFICIAL FOLLY.

Germantown Disgusted with its Steam-Fire Engine.

The Germantownonians are making merry, while they cannot conceal their chagrin, over a lumbering engine which the Paid Fire Department Commissioners have located in their suburb to protect it from the ravages of the fire-fiend. Perhaps it never occurred to these gentlemen that for the country roads over which they will be continually travelling, the steamers for use on the outskirts of the city should be as light as possible. They sent to Germantown Engine No. 19, a ponderous-wheeled, ungainly-looking affair, weighing seven thousand and four hundred pounds! "This delicate piece of mechanism," says the *Chronicle*, "is to be hauled over the hills of Germantown and through the muddy roads whenever a fire occurs, provided the wheels do not sink beneath their burden." It was found that the steamer was too heavy to be moved into the house by the ordinary means, and so ropes and pulleys were brought into requisition, and after much tugging the heavy apparatus was drawn into the house of the ex-Fellowship Engine Company. It is folly to send such cumbrous, unwieldy affairs to be used on unpaved roads.

MARINE.—The steamship Tonawanda, Captain L. D. Barrett, arrived from Wilmington, N. C., at one o'clock this morning, with a cargo of naval stores, lumber, etc., fifty-five hours from port to port. She will resume her place on the Savannah line and will sail for that port on Sunday morning next, 23d instant, at 8 A. M. Freight will be received until six o'clock to-morrow evening. The Pioneer, Captain John Wakely, will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Tuesday, 25th instant, at six A. M.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF TRINITY CHURCH, SOUTHWARK.—On next Tuesday, April 25, the fiftieth anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of Trinity Church, Southwark, will be celebrated in the church building on Catharine street. In the morning, at 10½ o'clock, there will be a service, with a sermon, and at 8 P. M. a parish reunion will be held of a very interesting character, consisting of music, addresses by clergy and laity, and a historical sketch of the parish.

INCENDIARY WORK.—A fire at Chesnut Hill last night destroyed a barn the property of Dr. Kane. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, as an attempt was also made to burn down the house of the doctor, also a mass of brushwood had been placed on the portico and fired. It burned a portion of the lattice work and then went out. The house is a three-story structure. The damage to it is insignificant. The dwelling was not occupied at the time.

A LOST BOY.—Some boys last night brought to the Third District Station House a deaf and dumb lad, aged ten years, named Jacob Grau. He is a German youth, and is quite intelligent, writing fluently in both German and English. He states that he came recently from Columbus, Ohio, in search of his father, who is in this city. The lad is under the charge of Special Officer Reeder, at the Mayor's office, where application can be made.

COLLISION.—On Tuesday night last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a collision took place at Fifteenth and Poplar streets between a car of the Union line and one of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets line. A Mr. Potts, who resides on Twentieth street, above Poplar, had several of his ribs fractured, and also received severe internal injuries. Both cars were badly damaged. Another gentleman occupant of the car at the time of the accident also received injuries.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Third Day's Session of the Supreme Lodge This Morning—Reports of Committees and the Action Thereon.

The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias assembled on third day's session this morning, at 9 o'clock, in the Assembly Buildings, Supreme Chancellor Read in the chair.

After calling the roll, which showed a quorum was present, a resolution was presented by the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire against the O. B. N.

The Committee on Laws and Supervision presented a preamble and resolutions changing the quorum from nine to seven. Carried—yeas 45, nays 7.

It was resolved that New York be allowed to change the sessions as they may desire.

It was moved that the amendments to the Constitution of Penhsylvania be adopted. Agreed to.

The Committee on Finance presented a report recommending that the D. G. C. of Georgia be paid $55·25.

That the bill of Mr. Purman be not paid.

That the request of the District of Columbia for remission of their tax be not allowed.

That the claim of Mr. Rector, of $51·50, be not allowed.

P. G. C. Banks, of Maryland, was then introduced and duly instructed in the work of the Supreme Lodge.

The Committee on Returns and Credentials reported favorably on the returns.

P. G. C. Atkinson presented himself, and not having taken the O. B. N., and refusing to do so, was directed to retire.

Mr. Coppes moved that all applications for admission to this Supreme Lodge must be made only at the opening of each session. Carried.

The Committee on Appeals reported to sustain the appeal of Lincoln Lodge, No. 3, of Delaware. Adopted.

The Committee on Unwritten Work reported the adoption of a resolution repealing the O. B. N., and inserting a new form after the word "I" on the first line of the same.

Mr. Dunn, of the District of Columbia, asked that his name be recorded as not assenting to the above.

It was moved to refer the report to the secret session.

Also, that the action on the O. B. N. from Massachusetts be not concurred in. This was, on motion, refeerred to the secret session.

It was moved the lodge resolve itself into secret session. Lost.

A motion that the definition of the O. B. N. as defined by Illinois be adopted was referred to the secret session.

A motion to adopt the uniform as prescribed by Illinois was laid on the table until after the secret session.

The following was considered:—

"That the Ruth degree remain in the hands of the committee until the next annual session." Agreed to.

It was moved that the papers of the Excelsior Lodge of Philadelphia be referred to the Committee on Appeals; that the convention held in Altoona, Pa., have their appeal or records passed to the Committee on Appeals.

The two foregoing papers were referred to the Committee on Unwritten Work by a vote of 44 yeas to 17 nays.

After the negativing of a motion by a member who wanted the matter postponed until the O. B. N. question is decided,

The Committee on Unwritten Work reported on the papers alluded to above. They recommended that the Supreme officers be granted extraordinary powers to carry out the legislation of this Supreme Lodge. A motion to indefinitely postpone was lost by a vote of 56 to 11.

Adjourned to meet in the afternoon.

DUMB BRUTES.

Meeting of the Society for Their Protection.

The monthly meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held at No. 1320 Chesnut street last evening. Since the previous meeting, a joint committee of the society and the woman's branch has organized a society in Pittsburg. Representatives have been appointed for the different wards of the city and some of the interior counties of the State.

The agent reported 42 new complaints, 30 cases in course of investigation, 5 new members, and $146 collections. The city passenger railways have improved their stock by the purchase of fresh horses. The Union Droveyard Company, near Hestonville, have purchased a million feet of lumber for the erection of water-troughs, shedding, and other improvements. Warrants are out for the arrest of three persons, fugitives from justice—one for kicking a horse in the stomach, the others for skinning a dog alive. Fountains have been opened and repaired and are now in good order.

There is great delay in the trial of cases in court, homicide and other cases having the precedence. The extension of the society's action into surrounding counties involves an additional necessity for more ample means. The funds are so nearly exhausted that much desirable work is necessarily omitted.

The cruel practices of throwing nails and pieces of iron or tin into the street, and of driving fat cattle and other cloven-hoofed stock over the cobble-stones, are specially commended to public attention. Horses are often seriously and sometimes fatally injured by the former act, and the latter perils the public health through the feverish inflammation which it produces in the cattle.

AN EMBEZZLER AND "BOODLE MAN."—Some time ago James O'Shay placed in the possession of James Redman ten barrels of liquor, valued at $800, to sell for him on commission. Redman sold the liquor advantageously and then pocketed the funds, shut up his shop, and made himself scarce. This was in keeping with his character, for a man versed in the "boodle game" is not above stealing. Detective Haggerty has been looking for Mr. Redman some time, and finally succeeded in arresting him this morning. He is held for a hearing this afternoon.

BEATING A CITIZEN.—On Wednesday evening last John A. Woodhouse, who is an officer appointed by the Mayor, came out of a hotel on Poplar street below Fourth, and attacked William S. Elder, a highly respectable gentleman, and freely used his mace upon his head. Mr. Elder had to be carried to his home, where he now lies dangerously ill. Woodhouse was taken before Alderman Shoemaker and held in $800 bail to answer.

HIGHWAY ROBBER.—Detectives Gordon and Haggerty this morning caused the arrest, at Sixteenth and Market streets, of one George Showers, who is accused of having robbed a man, at Fifteenth and Market streets, of his watch and chain, one night last winter. The watch was found in a pawnbroker's shop, where it was pledged by a party to whom Showers sold it. A policeman of the Sixth district arrested the accused. The case will be called by Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

ARREST OF ANOTHER PICKPOCKET.—Yesterday we chronicled the arrest of the notorious Ezekiel Corson, *alias* "Peanuts," and William Riley for picking the pocket of an old Quaker of a wallet containing $500. This morning Detective Gordon succeeded in arresting a third party to the transaction, named Washington Kerns, with the *alias* of George King. He will have a hearing this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LODGE ANNIVERSARY.—The twenty-fifth or silver anniversary of Excelsior Lodge, No. 46, I. O. O. F., will be held on next Tuesday evening, April 25, in Handel and Haydn Hall. Arrangements have been made which will render the exercises very interesting.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—An exhibition for the benefit of the Library of the West Penn Square Academy will be given by the scholars of that institution, in the school building, on next Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Merited Punishment.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

James Gregory a rumseller, at Twenty-third and Ellsworth streets, was to-day tried upon the charge of selling liquor to minors. It was proven that on Easter Sunday morning he sold a bottle of whisky to Robert Black, aged sixteen, John Hornkieth, aged twelve, and Henry Hornkieth, aged ten, and they drank it. It caused congestion of the brain in little Henry, and his mind has been entirely destroyed. The defense attempted to prove that the boys obtained the whisky by saying their father wanted it, and that it was sold not by Gregory but by his sister, from which it was argued he was not liable. Assistant District Attorney Heverin read the law to the jury, and argued that under either plea the accused was guilty, and the good of society demanded his conviction. Feeling the justice of his case and the interests at stake, and becoming warm, Mr. Heverin made an able and very eloquent speech, which accorded with the sentiment of all who heard him.

Judge Paxson sustained Mr. Heverin's interpretation of the law, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

His Honor said the criminal law was incompetent to punish such a man as he deserved to be punished, but such as it was, he should have the full benefit of it. He imposed a fine of $100 and imprisonment of 120 days, and declared Gregory's license to be forfeited.

The thanks of the community are due to Mr. Heverin for pressing this case as earnestly as he did, and to his Honor for making an example of it, which will most probably have a good effect.

The Fox-Taggart Libel Case.

The trial of Colonel John Taggart and Henry L. Taggart, of the *Sunday Morning Times*, was called to-day, and Mr. Mann, who was associated with Mr. Cassidy as counsel for defendants, applied for a continuance on the ground of the illness of Mr. Cassidy; but this day having been positively fixed, Attorney-General Brewster representing Mr. Robert Fox, who complains of the libel, insisted upon trial, and the Court said the case would have to proceed. Mr. Mann then withdrew from Court and failed to appear for the Messrs. Taggart, who were put upon trial for libelling Robert Fox, without any other counsel than Judge Brewster, who was also counsel for the prosecution. After making a brief opening, Judge Brewster proceeded to examine the following witnesses:—

Lewis M. Thompson testified that he purchased a copy of the *Sunday Times* of December 4; he received the paper from Henry L. Taggart, and paid John H. Taggart for it; he purchased it at the publication office in the building at Third and Dock streets.

The defendants admitted they were the proprietors of the paper.

T. T. Derringer, living at No. 2007 Green street, testified that he knew both defendants; he had a conversation with Mr. Taggart on the Saturday before the article entitled "Fox, the Nuisance" was published, and Mr. Taggart said he had been told that Mr. Fox kept a disorderly house at Nineteenth and Green streets; witness said it was not so; that there was no more quiet and orderly house in Green street, and the article should not be published under any circumstances; Taggart said he had his information from good authority.

Colonel Taggart asked witness if he didn't know this conversation occurred the day after the publication; and the witness said no, it occurred the day before the publication.

The paper of December 4 was offered in evidence, containing the article cailing the prosecutor "Fox the nuisance" and "Australian Bob," and charged that at his residence he kept up the most wicked and noisy revels on Sunday; that this caused great consternation in the neighborhood, and a delegation of the residents called upon him and asked him to move away or abate the nuisance, and he replied to them that he would do neither, but if he was molested he would start a brothel there.

Robert Fox sworn—I reside at the northeast corner of Nineteenth and Green streets; I am a married man; have lived there two years and a half; I have read the article spoken of; I understood it as referring to me; the charges contained in that article were false; I have kept my house quietly, and on the Sabbath never had any noise or music or dancing or revelry of any kind, and am not in the habit of receiving visitors on Sunday; none of my neighbors ever waited upon me or remonstrated with me as to the manner my house was conducted; I never threatened to start a tavern or ladies' boarding-house there; I am not aware of any depreciation of the property up there; these charges are all false, and I am willing the defendants may offer any proof to the contrary.

Cross-examined by Colonel Taggart—I have always gone by the name of Robert Fox in England and in this country; I keep a theatre; I did keep a casino on Chesnut street; I was never convicted in this court of any offense; I did plead guilty to the charge of selling liquor without a license; (bills shown to witness), those are bills of my theatre.

The judge said any questions referring to anything else than the charge against Mr. Fox's residence were not relevant, and the witness was allowed to leave the stand.

Dr. Stewart, residing at Nineteenth and Green streets, said he knew Mr. Fox's name, but did no know him personally; he never saw anything wrong about his house, and was never disturbed by any improprieties in it.

Dr. John J Reese, residing at the southeast corner of Nineteenth and Green streets, said he never considered Mr. Fox's house to be a nuisance to the neighborhood, and so far as he knew the charges contained in that article were false.

Mr. McFerren, residing opposite Fox's, said the article in the paper was, in his opinion, false.

Mr. Matthias Marple, residing next door to Mr. Fox, said the article in the paper was entirely false.

Dr. Filbert, a neighbor of Mr. Fox, said the charges were false.

Cross-examined—Witness said he did not furnish the information upon which the article was written.

Here the prosecution closed.

Colonel Taggart then said this article was not written in cold blood, but was provoked. He said Fox had circulated large posters calling his paper a black-mail sheet, and had printed upon his theatre bills that the *Sunday Times* had a circulation of only 150 copies per week; that he had caused to be written to him the most offensive and threatening letters, and most insulting letters to his family; and Mr. Fox had employed persons to do him violence. These were provocations. In regard to his present family he knew nothing; the article complained of was written by himself, he did not deny it, and was willing to take the responsibility, and his son had nothing whatever to do with it. A proposition had been made to him to settle this matter upon the payment by him of $700, with which to pay counsel fees.

Colonel Taggart offered some documents to the jury, but the Court ruled them out as not evidence.

When Colonel Taggart had concluded his remarks Judge Brewster made a few remarks Judge Paxson delivered a brief charge, and after a short deliberation the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, April 21, 1871.

Money continues active and easy, being very freely offered both on call and time, but preference is shown for three or four months' paper, in view of the prospective abundance of money and the extremely easy scale of rates likely to rule during the dull summer period. Rates range at 5@6 per cent. on call, with acceptable collaterals, and discounts at 7@7½ per cent., according to dates and credits.

In the gold market there is an unsettled feeling, owing to the unexpected increase yesterday of Treasury gold, but a reaction is anticipated within a few days, which will restore it to its former condition. The sales ranged from 111¼@111⅝ up to noon, closing at 111¼, an advance of ¼ since last night.

The Government list is not specially active, but prices are well maintained. The stock market was terribly excited this morning, and the brokers wild with excitement. The sales were enormous. Sales of new city 6s at 102, and ante-war do at 104.

Reading Railroad was in brisk demand, and sold up to 54⅝; Pennsylvania was active, and sold as high as 66¼; Camden and Amboy at 119; Little Schuylkill at 45; Catawissa at 25@25½; preferred do. at 48; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 50½@50⅝; and Lehigh Valley at 61@61¼.

Canal stocks were dull, with sales of Lehigh at 35½@35⅝, the latter b. o.

The balance of the list was steady. Sales of Philadelphia Bank at 165; Central Transportation at 47; and Hestonville Railroad at 22¼@22⅝, b. o.

—The progress of the new United States loan is shown by the following communication from the Treasury Department:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 20, 1871.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Gentlemen:—The following subscriptions were received from national banks this day:—

Stamford, Conn., First National Bank	$160,000
Danville, Pa., " "	125,800
Columbus, S. C., Carolina National	38,000
Pottstown, Pa., National Bank of	23,000
Hillsdale, Mich., Second National	40,000
Total subscriptions	$80,651,000

Very respectfully,
JOHN P. BIGELOW, Chief of Loan Division.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

The subscriptions to the new five per cent. stock of the United States now amount to $56,000,000. They are confidently expected to reach $200,000,000 by the time the new bonds are ready for delivery in May. The proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury will then be changed to the following programme:—

First. Bonds to the amount of $300,000,000, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference, after the above-mentioned two hundred millions are taken up, in the following order, namely:—

First. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

Subscriptions to the remainder of the $200,000,000 of five per cents, which are unconditional, are now going on, and the bonds will soon be issued to subscribers, who can receive a scrip certificate, in advance, if they desire to pay their gold or exchange their United States five-twenties at once, in the registered coupon form. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any assistant treasurer, or designated depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the 1st days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA AGENTS.

Barker Brothers & Co.
C. & H. Borie.
C. Camblos & Co.
E. W. Clark & Co.
Jay Cooke & Co.
De Haven & Brother.
Drexel & Co.
Elliott, Collins & Co.
Emory, Benson & Co.
Henry L. Fell & Bro.
Gaw, Bacon & Co.
Glendinning, Davis & Co.
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.
W. Painter & Co.
Sailer & Stevenson.
D. C. W. Smith & Co.
Townsend Whelen & Co.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Leh V R 6s, cp.	65¼	17 sh Manuf Bk	30⅛
$700 City 6s, New.	102	300 sh Cata Prf. b30	48
$3000 do. prior to '62.		100 do. b60.	48
2 days	104	17 sh Cata R	25
$1000 W & Frank 7s	99⅜	100 do. c.	25⅛
800 sh Penna R. b60.	66	100 sh O C & A R.	50⅜
7 do.	65¼	10 do.	50⅜
200 do. b5.	66	67 sh C & A R. b5.	119
100 sh Hestonville.	22¼	100 do. b5.	119
400 do. b60.	22⅜	47 sh Leh Val R.	61¼
100 do. b30.	22¾	37 do.	61½
1100 sh Reading R.	54⅜	137 sh Lit Sch R. b5.	45
800 do.	54 56	15 sh Phila Bk.	165¾
900 do.	54⅜	10 sh Cen Trans.	47

SECOND BOARD.

$8000 Pa & N Y C 7s	96	2000 sh Reading	55 3-16
$2000 Sch N 6s, 82.	77	100 do.	860. 55
$2500 City 6s, New.	102	400 do.	b5. 55⅛
160 sh Cata Prf. b60.	48¾	44 do.	55
49 sh Cam & Am.	119	200 do.	55⅛
100 sh Phil & R R.	28¾	62 do.	55
330 sh Penna R.	66	1000 do.	55 3-16
100 do.	b30. 66¼	200 do.	b30. 55 1-16
200 do.	860. 66	300 do.	b50. 55 3-16
100 sh N Cent.	b45. 42¾	200 do.	b5. 55 3-16
300 sh Reading R.	55½	100 do.	860. 55⅛
900 do.	55⅛	200 do.	55⅛

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@117; 5-20s of 1862, 113⅛@113⅞; do. 1864, 113⅛@113⅞; do. 1865, 113⅛@113⅞; do., July, 1865, 113⅛@112⅞; do., July, 1867, 113⅛@112⅞; do., July, 1868, 112⅞@113; 10-40s, 109⅜@109⅝; Gold, 111 @111⅛. U. S. Pacific R. R. Curcy 6s, 115½@115¾. Market steady.

NASH & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111⅛	10·48 A. M.	111⅛
10·01 "	111⅛	10·05 "	111⅛
10·17 "	111⅜	11·07 "	111⅜
10·25 "	111⅛	11·46 "	111
10·29 "	111⅜	11·50 "	111⅛
10·30 "	111⅜	12·13 P. M.	111
10·31 "	111⅜	12·16 "	110⅞
10·37 "	111⅛	12·17 "	111
10·38 "	111⅛	12·22 "	111⅛
10·45 "	111¾		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 21.—Cloverseed is dull, and 100 bushels sold on private terms; we quote at 10@10¼c. per lb. Timothy is nominal at $5·50 and Flaxseed at $2·10.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

The Flour market is dull, with a downward tendency. There is very little inquiry for shipment, and the home consumers purchase sparingly; 1200 barrels sold, including superfine at $5·50; extras at $6@6·25, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7@7·25, Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio do. at $7·25@7·75, and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at $5·50. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is devoid of spirit, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 1800 bushels Western red at $1·63@1·65, and amber at $1·67@1·70. Rye may be quoted at $1·05 for Western. Corn attracts but little attention. Sales of yellow at 75c. and Western mixed at 71@73c. Oats are also dull and weak; 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 65@67c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Whisky is inactive. Sales of 50 barrels Western iron-bound at 92@92½c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 21

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....66 | 11 A. M.....76 | 2 P. M.....81

SUN RISES.....5·14 MOON SETS.....8·40
SUN SETS.....6·44 HIGH WATER.....2·50

(By Cable.)

LONDON, April 21.—Steamship Nova Scotia, from Baltimore, arrived out last evening.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—Arrived, ships Thermutis and Vesta, from Galveston; Importer, from Mobile; and Anne Bingay, from Savannah.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 21.—Arrived, brig Star of Wales, from Rio for orders.

Bark Jembyrd spoke April 11, lat. 31, long. 64, ship Fortunate, from Calcutta for Boston.

Brig Mystic spoke April 16, schr George H. Bent, from Porto Rico for Boston; lost sails day before in a gale.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Concord, Norman, New York, do.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Nor. bark Kong Sverre, Marcussen, Copenhagen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Mary E. Brown, Ghent, 5 days from Potomac River, with railroad ties to John L. Redner.
Schr Aurora, Artis, 2 days from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr W. N. Gesler, Egbert, from Norfolk, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr William Nelson, Jenkins, from Salem, N. J., with grain to A. G. Cattell & Co.
Schr Samuel Warren, Wheatley, from New York, with cement.
Schr A. Hammond, Payne, from Roundout, with cement.
Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, from New York, with salt.
Schr Richard Law, York) from New Bedford.
Schr Ann S. Brown, Crowell, from Dighton.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchings, Harman, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, from Hoboken, arrived at Georgetown, D. C., at 6 o'clock this morning.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 20.—10 barges left in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Doc. Pierce, with scrap iron, for Trenton.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 20.—The following barges leave in tow to night, eastward:—

George Wagner, Charles, Princess, Harvest Moon, D. J. Hawley, Fannie, Vincent, J. Van Buren, and Mary Kirkpatrick, all with coal for New York.

Ella, with coal, for Philadelphia.

Alexander Toms and Osprey, with coal, for Bridgeton. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, April 21.—The following boats leave in tow to-day:—

Upothtoholo, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

G. W. Larmour, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morle.

Carrie, B. C. Shaeffer, and Casco, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

Nannie and Maggie, with lumber, for Frankford Creek.

Harris Wilton, with lumber to George Craig.

H. D. Rose, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Son.

Dodge Mills, with lumber to Taylor & Betz.

Pilot Boy, with lumber to B. H. Taylor.

W. Blessing, with coal, for New York. J. H.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

4th of July, 1876.

From April 1, 1871, until the opening of the Centennial Anniversary Exhibition.

We will set apart

A Percentage

On our entire sales of

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,

AS OUR CONTRIBUTION.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
3 17 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.

CANTON MATTINGS.

FRESH IMPORTATION,
MADE FROM NEW GRASS.
THE BEST
In the Country,
ALSO,
Low Priced Mattings.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,
4 20 PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

AMERICAN
STEAM SAFE CO.,
Safe Makers to the United States Government
No. 32 S. FOURTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF
STEAM
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
SANBORN'S PATENT
Bank Vaults, Burglar-Proof Safes,
ETC. ETC.,
Of Welded Steel and Iron, with Sargent's, Isham's, and Pillard's Locks.
SILVER SAFES, EXPRESS BOXES, Etc., built to order. 3 1 stuth6mrp

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CABLE SCREW WIRE
BOOTS AND SHOES.
TRY A PAIR,
And you will use no others. They are the most Pliable, Durable, and Comfortable goods in the market. Their success is unprecedented, and they are rapidly superseding sewed and pegged work wherever introduced. [4 14 fmwlm
Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
An Elegant Residence,
WITH STABLE,
AT CHESNUT HILL.
Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot.
D. T. PRATT,
3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

R. J. DOBBINS,
BUILDER, OFFICE, NOS. 5 and 6 LEDGER BUILDING, offers for sale the following properties at reduced prices:—

No. 1. Handsome four-story Brown Stone Residence, with side-yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, finished with all modern conveniences. Built by the day without regard to cost. Lot 44½ by 178 feet deep, to a back street. Clear of all incumbrance; will be sold a bargain.

No. 2. Elegant three-story Brown Stone Residence, with Mansard Roof, situated west side of Broad, above Master street. Very commodious; finished with all modern conveniences. Built in a very superior manner. Lot 50 by 20 feet deep to Carlisle street.

No. 3. Neat three-story Brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, above Master, containing ten rooms, with all modern conveniences; will be sold below cost.

No. 4. Lot west side Broad, 66 feet above Vine, 73 feet front, 198 feet deep to back street; will be sold so as to pay well for investment.

Also, lot west side of Broad, above Thompson, 95 feet front, 200 feet deep, to Carlisle street, with brick stable for four horses.

No. 5. A Cape May Cottage, located on the beach; is large and commodious; if not sold will be rented.

No. 6. A good Farm in Richland township, Bucks county, containing 93 acres, with good improvements. 4 7 tf

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.
No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),
THRE